ONGREGATIONALIST AND CHRISTIAN WORLD

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Number 48

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By Rev. John Calvin Goddard

Some Eschatological Fads

By Rev. William E. Barton, D. D.

Christmas Gifts for Boys By Margaret Hamilton Welch

Inappropriate Hymns

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The Conclusions of the Higher Criticism

A Memorable Connecticut Meeting

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Event and Comment

next week the Senate and the House of Representatives will begin their daily sessions with a service of prayer. There is no reason to doubt that a large proportion of the members engage in this religious service devoutly and sincerely; any attempt to abolish it would be met with insurmountable opposition. But while Congress is thus ready to confess its need of divine guidance and help, citizens generally, in private devotions, at family altars and in public assemblies, do not frequently enough seek in behalf of Congress the divine blessing. What is Congress? It is the representative of this great people of the United States deliberating on measures for the common welfare. Constructively, we are all at Washington when Congress is in session. In praying for Congress we are praying at once for ourselves and for our personal interests as well as for the general interests and welfare of the country.

American Diplomacy asked, How ought a Christian to treat his neighbors? the answer of our Lord was, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." If the spirit of that answer is not evident in Secretary of State Hay's address on diplomacy before the New York Chamber of Commerce last week, then we do not understand the meaning which Christ gave to these words of the Jewish Scriptures. Our nation, Secretary Hay said in substance, should treat other nations as a Christian gentleman would treat his neighbors, and it is disposed to do so. "We owe them all the consideration which we claim for ourselves." The proposed treaties of reciprocity seek to establish trade relations "mutually advantageous to ourselves and our neighbors." We know that it is unmanly to bully the strong or injure the weak. "No wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great Power because it is strong or even because it is friendly." Our ideas of diplomacy, Secretary Hay says, are, in brief, the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. In the entire succession of state papers we do not know of one more worthy of a great statesman than this address. It represents the noblest American spirit, which we rejoice to believe is dominant at this time. The hearty approval with which it has been received in our own country and abroad is a good omen of the better recognition and growth are favorable. Dr. Greer

world.

The recommendations of

Should Directors the National Council concerning the missionary work of the Congregational churches are being discussed by state and local conferences. They deserve this attention, and the frank expression of opinion by these bodies concerning their fitness. If approved, they will carry the greater weight with the six societies and with the churches. If there are weak spots in the recommendations they will thus be discovered. The Manhattan Brooklyn Cenference at its last meeting, which we reported last week, adopted the first six of the ten resolutions, discussing at length the sixth, which advises the appointment of all salaried officers by the executive boards, and approving of it by a decisive majority. Difference of opinion on this matter was to be expected, but with personal questions left out most of these differences would disappear. Executive boards ought to choose the men who are to do the work of the societies under their direction. If they cannot be trusted to select the officers, they are not fit for the responsibilities placed upon them. If they are not allowed to select the officers, they ought not to be held responsible for what the officers do or fail to do. The churches hold the executive boards to account for the administration of the societies, and as in other business corporations should commit to them the decision as to the number of persons to do the work and the selection and appointment of these persons.

The unanimous The Bishop-elect of Western Massachusetts election on the first ballot of Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, to be bishop of the newly created diocese of Western Massachusetts of the Protestant Episcopal Church is an event which tells of the worth of the man so chosen. Such electors do not so agree on a man unless he have rare qualities, social, intellectual and spiritual. It also witnesses to the unity of purpose and harmony of spirit of the leaders of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts. We believe this choice of a man for bishop when one name only was mentioned, receiving every vote cast, is without precedent. It follows such generosity of the laymen of the Episcopal Church in the state that the new diocese is starting richer in purse than any other one has. All omens for its life

When Congress convenes of Christian principles throughout the has felt compelled to decline the appointment, but evidently with real regret. The work of choosing a bishop must now be done over again by a new convention, but it will undoubtedly be done in the same spirit that characterized the former one, and there is good hope that a leader will be found who will promote fraternal relations with non-Episcopal churches in western Massachusetts. In that case Christians of all denominations will wish for the growth and prosperity of the new d'ocese.

> The special convention of Bishop Burgess the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island met in Garden City last week to elect a successor to the late Bishop Littlejohn. Ten ballots were found necessary to elect. There were thirteen nominations. The choice fell finally to Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, rector of Grace Church on the Heights, Brooklyn. The decision was in a sense a victory for the "High Church" party in the diocese, for while Dr. Burgess is not an extremist, he represents a different type of churchmanship than does Rev. Dr. S. D. MacConnell, who led until the last ballot. The new bishop-elect is a scholarly man, of fine presence, and has many friends in the diocese. It is the opinion even of those who opposed his election that he will make an able administrator.

The changes in the Eternal Punishment character of orthodox speculative theology were strikingly illustrated in the discussion in the recent Baptist Congress in New York on The Function of Penalty in the Christian Religion. Twenty years ago no minister in a Baptist assembly would have questioned the fixed and eternal punishment of the sinner who died unrepentant. According to the reports in Baptist newspapers the impression is given that opinions for and against this position in the congress were nearly evenly divided. One of the two papers read asserted that after centuries of discussion agreement had been reached that punishment is "a bringing forth of the evil that resides in sin on the principle that sin when it is finished bringeth forth death." One of the speakers insisted that punishment is admonitory, retributive, vindicatory, and that "the idea of an external tribunal before which men must appear for judgment is universal." Another held that punishment is the result and action of a natural law, that character determines destiny, which is eternal. But on the other hand one speaker said that if

penalty is simply a natural consequence corps of elders and church workers and it has no function in religion. God is the Father, sustaining loving relations with his children, and this gives penalty a function in Christianity. Other speakers held that punishment springs from love, that its purpose will be fulfilled in love. that the doctrine of annihilation is a confession of failure, and that good will be the final lot of all. It does not seem strange that the assertion that this is not Universalism should have called forth a ripple of laughter, but we are sure that the discussion of this subject in former times would not have elicited, as the Examiner says a paper on this subject did, "frequent laughter and applause."

Seven new missionaries Sources of Recruits for Mission Fields were recently sent by the American Board to fields in Turkey. The following institutions aided in training them for their work: Lafayette College, the University of Michigan, Gross Medical College, Yankton, Queen's University of Ontario, Tabor College, the State University of Nebraska. Some of these institutions are not widely known, and others are not usually associated with the preparation of candidates for foreign missionary work. But the purpose of redeeming the world through the knowledge of the gospel of Christ has extended so far in recent years that few of our institutions of learning are uninfluenced by it. The student volunteer movement has made itself felt in all the colleges, giving practical direction to the heroic impulses of young men and women. The work of saving the world is more clearly and wisely apprehended today than ever before, more forces are engaged in accomplishing it, and more men and women in the freshness of their youth are consecrating their lives to this great end for which our Lord and Saviour came into this world and died.

The story of Rev. Dr. A Suburban Church Robert F. Horton's of the Best Type twenty-one years with Lyndhurst Road Church in Hampstead, London, carries much suggestiveness. His church has known no other pastor and the people have just been celebrating their coming of age. There are certainly distinctive traits in Dr. Horton's Hampstead church which differentiate it from the conventional suburban church. He has kept himself and his people in close touch with the needs of London at large, having served as president of the Lonon Congregational Union. He has frequently brought cheer and gladness to his country ministerial brethren by inviting several at a time to spend two or three days in informal conference with him at Hampstead. Moreover, he has sought from the first to reach the working classes and the artisan families that were not the normal constituents of the church. Although his monthly lectures to such people have not proved as effective in this direction as he could desire, many encouraging evidences of appreciation have come to him from the persons whom he was especially anxious to help. The internal development of his church too eral in London has been noteworthy. He has a splendid administration.

all that he has done for outsiders has not in any way militated against his effect, iveness as preacher and pastor. We know of no young church whose lines of progress and service will better repay the study of similar organizations in any part of the world than Lyndhurst Road, and as for Dr. Horton himself, he has already. because of his industry and deep spirituality, been an inspiration to scores of his hrethren

Tolerance in France The French government seems to be trying to make its domestic independence of religion somewhat more real, though its claim to be protector of all Catholic missions abroad is stiffer than ever since the quarrel with Turkey. The minister of marine recently directed that attendance at mass should no longer be compulsory upon sailors of the French navy. The state subsidized mass was to continue, but sailors were not to be com-pelled to attend. The ensuing excitement was astonishing. The clerical news papers denounced the order as a blow to the prestige of France just at the moment when the fleet was coercing Turkey into recognition of the rights and privileges of Catholic missions. From the American point of view it is all very amusing. To compel men to religious observances seems to us contrary to the spirit of religion. But the notion of state supremacy in every department of life is so ingrained in the constitution of the Latin races that we fear it will never be wholly eradicated. Even in America the complete divorce of the state from all religious particularism in its practical applications still stirs the wrath of many of our Catholic fellowcitizens.

Interest in the outcome The Boston Municof the municipal election in Boston centers more in the fight for control of the Board of Education than in the mayoralty contest. The Republican City Convention indorsed the entire list of candidates nominated by the Public School Association, a most hopeful sign of better days and returning sanity on the part of the party. The Democratic City Convention indorsed several of the same list of candidates, so that it would seem, ere the ballots are cast, as if the infusion of new blood in the next board would be of a sort to make for the health of the body, whose sound condition is so necessary for municipal good health. Never were the schools of Boston so inferior relatively to those of the rest of the country. Never were there so many children clamoring for adequate school accommodations. Never were "machine" politics so dominant in the Board of Education as they have been up to within a year, a change for the better having come with the election of the Public School Association's candidates last year. The Republican candidate for mayor is the present mayor, Thomas N. Hart, and the Democratic candidate is Gen. Patrick A. Collins, a veteran politician, who held the post of consul-general in London during the last Cleveland

The convention of manu-The Reciprocity facturers which met in Washington last week to discuss the problem of tariff revision and reciprocity of trade can scarcely be said to have realized the expectations of those who hoped the question would be dealt with in a broad or far-sighted way. Early in the convention it became apparent that while many of those present believed in reciprocity in the abstract, they were not at all in favor of any change in tariff law affecting their particular industry. The resolutions passed by the convention call for such action by Congress as will conserve the principle of protection for the home market, and grant "reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade only where it can be done without injury to any of our home industries of manufacturing, com-merce or farming." Apparently distrusting Mr. Kasson's fitness for the place he has filled as framer of reciprocity treaties. the convention recommends the appointment by Congress of a reciprocity commission which shall be charged with the duty of investigating any industry and reporting on the same to the Executive and to Congress for guidance in negotiating reciprocal trade arrangements.

Theconvention The Department of Commerce and Industries also recommends that Congress establish a new department of administration, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industries, the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet. There is much to be said in favor of this, and it would not be surprising if the recommendation was prophetic of action by Congress when it assembles. Our national trade, home and foreign, demands more intelligent supervision by officers of government than it is now getting. In Germany the imperial government has bureaus devoted to railways and banking. France has a minister of commerce, industry and posts and telephones. Great Britain has in its Cabinet a president of the board of trade and a first commissioner of works. Russia has a minister of public works and railways. Italy has a minister of commerce, industry and agriculture and a minister of public works. Our rivals are putting the vast powers of the state and the intelligent supervision which comes from Federal oversight at the back of the private initiative of their citizens. While it is easy to see some losses as well as gains which will come from Federal supervision of industry and commerce, the losses will be insignificant compared with the gains. With a great captain of industry, chosen because of proved capacity in some one of our large private establishments, at the head of this department, not only would our national commerce expand, but the national interests at large would profit by the counsel such a man could give in the Cabinet on problems of state which are interlinked with commercial prosperity and health.

Astronomers the world nical Re- over, and all men eager search Rewarded for scientific demonstration of the evolutionary hypothesis, are

much interested in the results recently gained at the observatory of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and at the University of Chicago's observatory at Lake Geneva, where the splendid instrument given by Mr. Yerkes is demonstrating from time to time its superiority to all other telescopes here or in Europe. At Harvard, through instantaneous photography, the spectrum of a lightning flash has been recorded, and the record points to a compound quality in elements hitherto deemed single, notably in hydrogen. Lightning, of course, being nothing but luminosity caused by the violent passage of electricity through air, the spectrum, therefore, is the record of the elements in the air at the time of the flash. For other reasons this spectrum analysis is suggestive. The spectral lines of hydrogen in it are strangely like the lines of hydrogen found in the spectrum of the new star, Nova, in Perseus, which astronomers the world over are studying so intently because of its peculiar fluctuations of form and intensity since it was discovered in 1900. It is respecting this star's life that Professor Richey of the University of Chicago has just made such suggestive tentative announcements of discovery-announcements which point toward photographic record and proof of the nebular theory of star growth. Laplace in the eighteenth century first advanced the theory, holding that stars were produced by condensation and cooling; but Kelvin has shown that the method suggested by Laplace is contrary to thermodynamics, and spectrum photography has cast much light on the method of stellar evolution of which knowledge Laplace knew naught, while at the same time confirming his bold guess as to the fact. If now Professor Richey has a record of the outward changes in Nova in Perseus due to alterations of chemical structure and temperature, he will have immortalized his name and gone far toward establishing the principle of evolution as applied to inorganic

The Capture of Colon The city of Colon, in the republic of Colombia, at the eastern terminus of the proposed Panama canal, fell into the hands of the liberal faction at war with the conservatives last week, and is still in possession of the revolutionists. Two months ago the outbreak of this recurrence of familiar conditions in South American countries led our Government to order the Machias and the Iowa down on either side of the isthmus in order to conserve our national interests should they become imperiled, and last week the chief naval representative of the United States on the scene at once took such action as he thought necessary in the premises. The United States, in obedience to treaty obligations, holds itself responsible to keep traffic across the isthmus open, and this its marines are now doing. They will preserve order at the isthmus and protect transit. Just how far we shall be called upon to act along this line during the next week or two is problematical.

The Plea of the Boers Rejected The decision of the Administrative Council of the Hague Arbitration Court that it cannot intervene in the contro-

versy between Great Britain and the Boer republics is not surprising. However willing the Boers may be to let a third party pass upon the issue, the British are not, although far from happy at the way war history is making. The anti-British feeling now rampant in Germany, and concentrating itself on Mr. Chamberlain, will but cause John Bull to set his jaw for a tighter grip; and if continued it may make Mr. Chamberlain premier, albeit there are many in the Tory and Liberal Unionist ranks who would distrust him both as a man and as a foreign minister. Emperor William and the more conservative German journals know full well how embarrassing the present popular uprising against Great Britain will be in conducting further negotiations having for their end mutual Anglo-German profit in Asiatic diplomacy. But for the present sympathy for the Dutch and dislike of British trade competition are stirring the German press, clergy and veterans of the Franco-Prussian war to lengths of denunciation of Mr. Chamberlain, which, after the lapse of years, will amuse them. Correctly reported and translated, Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the worst was impolitic. Contrasted with German popular attitude toward Great Britain is German official attitude toward the United States. The emperor, receiving Ambassador White last week on his return to Berlin from a visit to this country, expressed eager interest in and admiration for President Roosevelt, and the hope that relations between Germany and the United States will always be amicable. Ambassador Von Holleben, fresh from a trip to Berlin and consultation with the highest German political authorities, visited President Roosevelt and stated with unusual explicitness a policy of Germany toward the United States of entire friendliness, of utter lack of disposition to establish claims to sovereignty over any American territory, and of eagerness to adjust all trade disputes.

Riots in Athens— The Gospel in the Vernacular Opposed exciting incidents during the past week, in

which the student body of the capital has been brought in clash with the military, the ministry led by M. Theotókis has fallen, and mobs have controlled the streets of the city at times. And all owing to the popular uprising of the Greek population against the proposition of the authorities of the Orthodox Church to translate the gospels into modern Greek. The precise import of this uprising of the Greeks is not entirely clear now, with our limited knowledge. But it is said that it is an effort of the Greeks to prevent the Slavic authorities of the church to fix in a vernacular translation certain conceptions and terms quite foreign to the Greek usage, and that hence the controversy is not one in which, as might be thought from its surface bearings, the progressive clergy are arrayed against a hostile, obscurantist mob, but rather it is part of a racial war, an episode in a political struggle. And the Theotókis ministry, failing to prevent the storm from gathering and breaking, and for a time losing control of law and order, has had to go.

Consul-general Dickinson has left Sofia and returned to Constantinople, whether by orders of the State Department or not we cannot determine. But some reports from Washington indicate that he was ordered back because of dissatisfaction, and that the task of further negotiations will be intrusted to another man, possibly Mr. Spencer F. Eddy, a younger man, but with more experience in dealing with Oriental diplomats. No further news concerning Miss Stone has come to the officials of the American Board.

The Conclusions of the Higher Criticism

In a recent editorial The Congregationalist made the statement that the main conservative conclusions of the higher criticism of the Bible are generally accepted among Congregationalists. Several letters have since been received asking what are these conclusions.

It is hardly possible in a column or two to summarize results of study of the Bible concerning which a large library has been written within the last ten vears. Yet one main conclusion can be stated on which all the others depend. This conclusion is that the Hebrew literature grew according to the laws which have governed the development of other national literatures. The Hebrew nation did not begin to exist after and as a result of the promulgation of its constitution and laws, but its legislation was prompted by its needs and was the fruit of national experience. This conclusion is now accepted by all Biblical scholars in the universities of America and Europe, and, we believe, by much the larger number of teachers of acknowledged standing in theological seminaries.

On this basis the general outlines of the history of the books of the Bible appear to be clear and consistent. chief discussions of higher criticism have been concerned with the composition, dates and authorship of the books of the Old Testament. The earliest forms of literature are ballads and songs of heroes and of brave deeds. Then follow laws, with the expansion of the nation and the history which shows their working, and later with the history legislation and philosophy, which find expression in sermons, essays, poetry, fiction—all forms of literature. These successive steps have been clearly traced in what were formerly supposed to be the oldest books of the Bible. Primitive songs are found here and there in the Pentateuch, stories in different forms which tell of the same events, laws repeated with alterations and additions, showing the different periods in which they were made and enforced. The first six books are found to belong together and to be composed of writings of men who lived in different periods. Some of these materials are much older, others originated much later, than the time when Moses lived. Therefore he could not have been the author of these books in their present form. It may be said that the Pentateuch is Mosaic in the sense that the oak is acornic. But these books were not written before the national life existed in

their materials were not brought together before events occurred to which the documents refer.

From this main conclusion that Hebrew writings followed the laws of growth of literature other conclusions have been reached, some of which the large majority of scholars accept, while on others opinions still widely differ. Most scholars agree that the Pentateuch consists of four great documents, that none of these books in their present form can be much older than the seventh century before Christ, that the book of Isaiah includes the sayings of two or more prophets, and that the book of Daniel was composed in the second century before Christ. The other important conclusions of this sort can be found stated in nearly all modern commentaries on the books of the O'd Testament and in the Teacher's Helps which are bound up with various editions of the Bible.

Many problems connected with the higher criticism are yet unsolved and some of them may never be settled. But the main conclusions having been established, the study of these problems can be pursued without the suspicion that Christian scholars are not honest and truth-loving men. It is true that some critics seem to have little sympathy with the purpose of the Bible, but we need not turn to these for instruction. Many of those most eminent in these critical studies evidently seek thereby to know through the Bible the mind and will of God. They are men who ask for and seek to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit. They do not make the difficulties which arise from what they find. They must make known what they see. The new light thrown on the Bible from recent discoveries of ancient records and from scientific researches reveals more clearly the truth it contains and the divine source from which it comes. The final result of this thorough scrutiny of its records will clarify the views of believers concerning God and man and fix our faith on foundations that cannot be shaken.

The Public Franchise League

Before the political campaign passes out of mind, mention should be made of the Public Franchise League of Massachusetts. The real struggle of the present, as those know who see the efforts of capital at Washington and at the state legislatures, is between aggregations of wealth and the great mass of the people whom the aggregations seek to exploit. The corporation side has hitherto been much the stronger. The people have been disorganized, weak and at the mercy of the compact and energetic few, who have had sharply defined plans and have secured franchises from compliant legislatures which have not been alive to the interests of the people.

The Public Franchise League represents just the element and the spirit e sential to save the people from the grasp of aggregated wealth, and the form of the agitation is just such as is characteristic of a democracy. The members of this league are not known to the pub-

which the various documents of which lic, though secrecy is not a part of their and it deserves to become a permanent they are composed were molded, and program. They are, however, among the very best citizens of the state, especially of Boston, and they expect to make themselves known as soon as it will seem to serve their purpose best. This league is a voluntary organization from among the people who are the prey of the corporations. It rests upon unselfish public spirit. Its members are unpaid and they are not candidates for any public office. One of their number, a prominent Boston lawyer, acted as counsel for them at the State House and charged nothing for his services. They were active at the last session, but they have spread into a new field this fall, and their remarkable work deserves full recognition by the public. They have undertaken to build up a party of the people in the legislature against the public service corporations. Their work has cut right across the lines of both the political parties. They have been absolutely impartial, and they have pushed their work in every senatorial and representative district.

> Early in the fall campaign they sent out circulars asking the legislative candidates whether they favored the principle of requiring public service corporations to pay for the use of their franchises, whether they believed in the principle of the referendum, and whether they believed in case a new subway were to be built in Boston under Washington Street it should be built and owned by the city. The replies to these questions were published by installments as they were received, the third and last being given to the press just before the election. Belated candidates, who seemed to think that it would be best to evade and not reply at all, hastened to answer before the last opportunity expired, and on the Friday and Saturday before election letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal interviews proved to the managers of the league that the candidates recognized the strength of the people's

> Nearly all of the replies were in favor of the popular side of the questions. The league circulated statements in the several districts, showing the records of different candidates and also giving the substance of their replies to their questions by circular. The practical question now is whether the members will stand true to their ante-election pledges, or whether corporations can buy them. But as they are on record in writing over their own signatures, it would be disastrous politically to abandon their voluntary position.

Now such a campaign as this is by no means local. It is an illustration of what is possible in every state and every district in the United States, if the voters only have the enterprise and the public spirit to hold their legislators to account. It requires work, but no more than every voter should be willing to give. Such work will be a great preventive of undue corporation influence, for all politicians are extremely sensitive to the opinions of their constituents. If they know that their fellow-citizens are keeping sharp watch upon them, then they will not be half as likely to vote ac. cording to the bribes or threats of the public service corporations. The work of the league is refreshing; it is new,

political method in every state for state affairs, in every congressional district for national affairs and in every city for municipal progress. More than that, it is the best possible proof of a healthy democracy and demonstrates the practical safety of democratic institutions.

True Catholicity

The word appeals strongly to the modern mind. Every man likes to think himself, and to be thought, broad. We all find a complacent satisfaction in ourselves when we suspect that we are keeping well abreast of the world's progressive thought. Caught as we are in the whirl of delight with liberal views, broad outlooks, advanced thought, federated activities and the scientific spirit, we find the word catholicity a very pleasing one. It is well, however, to make sure that we do not mistake the meaning.

The fact is, in spite of all our talk about breadth, the most of us are narrow. Man's mind is not cut with a straight edge, but on the bias. We may enlarge the cut, but when we do it correspondingly enlarges the bias. True catholicity, therefore, ought to begin by recognizing one's own limitations. It ought to assume that one's own convictions, ideas, opinions, conduct, life are not complete or superior, but are subject to limitations like those seen in all others. It ought to be aware that no man and no age sees all the truth or sees any truth on all sides.

Catholicity is not cheerful surrender to every new ism. It is not to contend loudly against the old as narrow, any more than it is to decry the new as dangerous. It is not unconcern or indifference to truth. It is not a readiness to magnify a chance gem of truth, found in some pagan rubbish, as equal to Christian truth, nor is it, in the interest of breadth, to run after paganism of any sort, ancient or modern. It is not the vain conceit that supposes itself broad because it embraces all denominations with equal fervor, but has only a cool handshake for any one denomination in particular.

True catholicity is of the heart rather than of the head. Though, as a rule, we strain after it with the intellect before we are ready for it with the heart, it is nevertheless large-heartedness before it is large-mindedness. It is feeling before it is thought. It is the point of view chosen more than the things viewed from the chosen point. It is a spirit and not a creed. It believes with intensity, but not with hostility. It has convictions that it would promulgate, but it does not propagate them with any sword save that of the Spirit. It preaches positively, but not pugnaciously. If it holds to the old, it welcomes the new. If it embraces the new, it does no despite to the old. It is denominational with a loving loyalty, but it is more willing to die as a Christian than to live as a bigot.

True catholicity is, in its essence, the mind of Christ." It is a sympathetic appreciation of all that is good. It is responsiveness to life. It is a discriminating valuation of the world outside of self. Christianity is catholic. Catholicity is Christianity as seen in Christ.

In Brief

An undenominational campaign for rural evangelization, exceptionally well planned and executed, is described in our Berkshire Letter, page 859.

The British Weekly refers to London as a place where "the collapse of conventional religion is almost complete." It is not so in New York or Boston or Chicago.

Industry waits on the movements of kings. It has been expected that the coming coronation of Edward VII. would bring a great revolution of trade to Great Britain. But a firm has canceled a large contract for colored dry goods because of the rumors of his ill health.

Mohammedans are reported as making aggressive missionary efforts in the Philippine Islands. Three American citizens, all educated men, are foremost among the missionaries. These islands, now open to all religions, are an excellent field in which to demonstrate the superior power of Christianity.

The President's sense of humor is refreshing and the public now and then gets a share. A Washington correspondent tells us that he said recently, "I am getting more advice these days than any living man, and most of it is bad." That lets a whole flood of light upon one of the difficulties of a President's work.

Basing their action on reports made by detectives as to the extent of vice and crime unpunished in the city of Milwaukee, the Ministers' Association of that city is starting in on a crusade of reform and a trenchant attack on the administration of Mayor Rose, who was elected to tolerate a "wide-open town."

Dr. J. M. Buckley of The Christian Advocate asked the President of the United States what is the correct pronunciation of his name, and received this reply: "My name is pronounced in three syllables, the first syllable being pronounced like 'Rose,' the flower." Whence it is plain that many people have been accustomed to pronounce the name wrongly.

Dr. F. E. Clark sails Jan. 4 for Italy, and will spend six months in Scandinavia, France and the countries of central Europe. Many national conventions will be included in the itinerary, but his chief purpose is a visitation for strengthening and organizing the younger Christian forces of the churches. Mrs. Clark will accompany him and supply helpful cooperation.

We flatter ourselves that we have retained liberty. And then we read at one sitting in journals at our hand of letters of apology being read at a meeting of the United Irish League at Ballymote, Ireland, from persons who had been seen speaking to a car driver who drove for the police, and of boys in Scranton Pa., refusing to attend a school until its principal apologized for riding on a car driven by a non-union motor-man.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, man of letters and affairs as well, who does his own thinking, stirred to unwonted positiveness of expression by the charges of the British pro-Boers, says, "We have tried to do this terrible job [the defeat of the Boers] with the utmost humanity. The stories to the contrary are foul and filthy lies. Never before in the whole blood-stained annals of the world has a war been conducted with more desire for humanity than it has been on our side."

Gail Hamilton's story of her letter writing, in the recent volume of her letters edited by her sister, reminds one of our correspondents, who when a young man was a seaman's chaplain, of his experience in a similar way. After the young fisherman had dictated the beginning of his epistle in a most affectionate

way, he stopped. "What next?" said the chaplain. "Why—why—write it down just as you would for yourself!" This may serve as a pulpit illustration of the absolute solidarity of all human instincts and aspirations.

The first year of the new American school in Palestine did not draw any pupils from this country. Prof. C. C. Torrey of Yale, who spent the winter in Palestine, laid the foundations of a library and arranged for quarters of the future school, and made some excavations of importance at Sidon. Professor Mitchell of Boston University is to have charge of the school during the present year. If the hopes of its projectors are realized it will do a valuable service in the training of ministers through their study of the land and people where the Bible was produced.

Principal P. T. Forsyth of Hackney College, in his words of congratulation at the recent anniversary celebration in honor of R. F. Horton's long and able pasorate, spoke of the latter as one who was "palpably lost in Christ," and as one who "was popular because he dreaded popularity." These are suggestive phrases by a skillful phrase-maker. Equally characteristic of the man's mind was his statement at the same time that "forgiveness changes the refuse of the world into sons of God." It is some time since a man has been bold enough to arise and call humanity "the refuse" of the world.

Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon of London, who made so fine an impression at the National Council as delegate from the Congregational Union of England and Wales to the council, has been giving to his congregation his impressions of life as he found it in this country. Liberty he found to be the dominant note. "Every man you meet on the street is a living monument to liberty," he said. "He symbolizes man—free man—equable man. Labeled in England as Dissenter, Nonconformist, not by what I am, but by what I am not—a sort of negative quantity, a falling short of the normal—I stand erect in America, a Christian man."

New England may be declining in its native population and Puritan spirit, but it is still a source of revenue for all benevolent enterprises which other sections might well emulate. Baptists, for example, are numerically stronger in some other parts of the country than in Massachusetts, but The Watchman says that with the exception of New York no state gave one quarter as much to Baptist home missions as Massachusetts, and that state gave more than any other to foreign missions, about one fifth the total amount contributed by the denomination. Congregationalists have as good cause for lauding the pre-eminence of Massachusetts as a giving

Sometimes when a new pastor assumes office the changes which he introduces are looked upon as revolutionary, telegraphed all over the country and headed up in local papers as a sensation. Not infrequently when the matter is investigated the bubble bursts, as for instance, in the case of a Connecticut church whose new minister was heralded far and wide because he chose to wear a gown. It happened in this case that the suggestion came from the retiring pastor, who himself led the way into the pulpit on the day it was first used. The appearance of the new minister thus garbed made no stir in the congregation and received only favorable comment.

Our statement in a recent issue that the Presbyterian Board has had more money for its work during the past year than it has workers was meant only to emphasize its need of men. Naturally, its officers felt that a mistaken impression would be made by the statement. The board is as much in need of money as of workers. Its appeal for

men is based on its faith in the churches that they will provide the necessary funds it men will offer themselves. The spirit of consecration in the church and the interest in missions prompted the board in this time of general prosperity to call on the seminaries to furnish more men for missionaries in expectation that money will be forthcoming.

At the recent meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales no fewer than 400 of the delegates failed to send their forms of application for hospitality till after the appointed time, or did not return them at all, and more than 100 who were assigned made private arrangements afterwards without notifying either committee or hosts. A somewhat similar story could be told by the local committee of Portland Congregationalists who dealt with the delegates to our recent National Council. And yet many wonder why invitations to denominational gatherings are not more a matter of competition, and why family doors do not swing open at the behest of local committees. The London Christian World, commenting on this matter, says with truth:

The mischief of such treatment of hosts is that it leaves them with a rankling feeling that will make them shy of offering hospitality on future occasions. Of all men the Christian minister should be a Christian gentleman, and such wholesale discourtesy indicates that many ministers are far from reaching the ideal. It might be well if notorious offenders were black-listed and required on the next occasion to provide for themselves.

Current Thought

THE OBJECT OF CHRISTIANITY

It is an excellent thing to secure men \$10 a week instead of \$5, but the first object of Christianity is to make men Christians.—
The Spectator, London.

A MISTAKEN POLICY

The Indian Witness cannot approve of the transportation of 500 graduates from American colleges to the Philippines to serve as teachers. It says: "From what we are given to understand are the conditions under which they will have to labor in the interior, at a distance from Manila—the mofussil, as we call it in India—we feel morally certain the majority of the Americans will not stand it very long. We should have supposed that at the outset at least the wiser plan would have been a training school at Manila for supplying well-trained native teachers to the country towns and villsges."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONCENTRATION

CAMPS

The religious press, Anglican and Nonconformist, come to the support of Canon Gore in his demand that the British ministry alter its policy or improve its management of the camps in South Africa in which the Boer women and children are imprisoned. The British Weekly, for instance, which has stood by the ministry in the main, says: "We are very confident that the Christian conscience of the country is properly interpreted by Canon Gore, and that the nation cannot and will not tolerate this frightful mortality. Here the churches, whatever their varying opinions on the war may be, ought to act instantly and unanimously. The 'cry of the children' goes up to God, and will be heard over the desolate country when their very names have been long forgotten. Awful as many incidents of the war have been, there been nothing to compare with this. It cannot be explained away by any reports of any committee. It must be ended. We believe it will be judged by posterity that the policy of concentration camps and farm burning was a wrong policy, but the past cannot be altered, and the children must be saved."

Pencilings

BY A PERIPATETIC

I chanced to meet one of the finest educators of the West a few weeks ago and he told me that he was due in Washington the next day to confer with President Roosevelt, at the latter's invitation, respecting political conditions in the Rocky Mountain region. This is but a typical case. Each day, almost, news comes from the White House that men of a new type, educators, poets, historians, philanthropists, are lunching and advising with the President. I am glad. Aren't you?

My friend the Ioonoclast and I were discussing the other day the outlook for some of our theological seminaries, and we were speculating as to why it was that donors to educational institutions were passing theological seminaries by. I will not report the diagnosis, but only say that Iconoclast, who is a college president, said that he knew where there was much wealth ready to be given to divinity school equipment just so soon as certain reforms in seminary management were brought to pass.

It is a very impressive and encouraging sight to see not less than 1,000 persons in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Saturday mornings listening to talks on education like Presidents Eliot, Hyde, Stanley Hall and he other prominent college and university presidents who are down to talk in the Twentieth Century Club's educational course for this year. In the main teachers in colleges and schools, there are also scores of clergymen, lawyers and wide-awake business men, and not a few who are mothers by profession. Year by year interest in this course has increased and the area of influence widened. No more striking proof of the relative increase in prestige of education and educators can be cited, for the lectures are not free. Audiences equally large doubtless could be gathered at the same hour to listen to talks, by men equally eminent, on political and religious themes—provided admission was free. "Education" is the word to conjure with

Apropos of this my friend Clericus, as we sat in front of his study fire the other night, spoke more bitterly than is his wont on the fact that the teacher just now is reverenced more than the preacher. I could not quite make out whether the fact itself—if it be a fact—or the self-consciousness—"egotism" was his word—of the teachers in the matter displeased him most. "It may or may not be true," he said, "but it seems to me the last people in the world to proclaim that it is so should be the teachers." I told him I thought that there was considerable to be said along that line; and then we branched off into a long talk, in which I maintained that the clergyman's best policy today was to make his preaching teaching, and his flock a school and not a mass meeting.

It was my good fortune not long ago to hear Prof. F. G. Peabody describe the sort of home in which he thinks boy life can best develop. Simplicity, consistency and piety are the essentials of the ideal home which he has in mind, and in memory, too, I fancy. Plain living and high thinking, harmony between precept and deed, and life which inspires filial confidence and reverence, he believes, will together mold the boy aright.

The many friends and countless admirers of Prof. J. H. Thayer, formerly of Andover Seminary and recently of the Harvard Divinity School, will deeply regret to hear that he is seriously ill. The trip to Europe this summer did not bring the hoped for tonic which rest and change of scene were expected to bring.

Y. M. C. A. Railroad Work Established in Boston

Over one thousand persons were present last week Tuesday evening at a religious service in Boston of an uncommon character even in this city of varied ecclesiastical phenomens. The occasion was the dedication of the new Boston & Maine Y. M. C. A. building, and more railroad men were present than are seen in a score of churches on Sunday. It s the happy consummation of a movement which is taking root rapidly all over the country, and a tone of rejoicing and hope characerized the remarks of all the speakers. President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Road, who, by the way, possesses the first membership ticket in the new organization, spoke in warm praise of the advantage of such a building, while among others who extended their felicitations were A. S. Johnson, Rev. D. W. Waldron, R. M. Armstrong and H. M. Moore. Mr. William J. Hobbs, general auditor of the road, presided.

The management of the company has been



MR. A. P. GILLETTE Railroad Secretary, Boston

deeply interested in this Boston department and has been co-operating very heartily in perfecting the arrangements. The building, which is located in the rear of the old Fitchburg station, contains a large reception-room, library, office, secretary's office, lavatory, bathing facilities and two fine bowling alleys on the first floor. The bathrooms are tiled and fitted with all modern conveniences, giving the men facilities they will much appreciate. On the second floor are a dining-room, kitchen, pantry and cold storage, also a classroom, small assembly-room and lavatory. The third floor will be used exclusively for sleeping accommodations and has not less than thirty beds, which will be used by the men as they come in from their runs at all hours of the day and night, for the building will be open the entire twenty-four hours.

The secretary in charge is Mr. A. P. Gillette, recently of Albany, N. Y., who has had large experience in this department of work. The association feels it is fortunate in having severed Mr. Gillette for this important position, as the influence of the Boston work will be felt throughout the Boston & Maine system. The Boston & Maine employees are taking great interest in the department, and 1,148 of them have subscribed to the fund of \$6,000 which, with the \$6,000 given by the corporation, meets initial expenses.

The Boston & Maine Railroad Company introduced the work in 1896 on their line at Concord, N. H., and a year later at Portland, Me. More recent developments have been at Woodsville, N. H., East Deerfield, Mass., and Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., and now the large force of employees in and around Boston are to have the large and attractive building just dedicated to their uses.

Prior to the acquisition of the Fitchburg Road by the Boston & Maine two associations were established on the Fitchburg—one at Troy and the other at Mechanicsville, N. Y. These are now included in the Boston & Maine group.

So heartily has this action of the Boston & Maine been approved by the patrons of the road that many of them have kindly offered to aid the men financially in carrying out their plans—for the work itself will be in the hands of the employees.

A Unique Celebration of Forefathers' Day

BY REV. E. H. BYINGTON

The Dane Street Church of Beverly, Mass., celebrated Forefathers' Day last year in a way possible in almost any part of New England.

A committee was appointed to represent our forefathers as warriors and hunters. They secured an interesting collection of guns, pistols, swords, daggers, saddles and kindred equipment; also skins of wild animals, heads of deer and moose, and whatever suggested the chase. These were effectively displayed in one section of the chapel.

In an adjoining section another committee did justice to our forefathers as seamen. Here were arranged pictures of all sorts of boats: models of vessels, scenes of sea fights, portraits of famous seamen and various bits of marine paraphernalia.

The committee on the handiwork of our foremothers had a marvelous display of quilts and kerchiefs, knitting and embroidery, and many quaint and curious specimens of needlework, some wrought by venerable dames, others by tiny Puritan maidens. Here appeared the spinning wheel and other implements of womanly industry.

The section devoted to our forefathers as travelers had a collection of curios, brought long ago, not only from England and Scotland, but from various corners of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the isles of the sea. Dutch Bibles, Hindu idols, shells, odd dishes, Fiji costumes, weapons and charms made a curious medley and showed that our forefathers had traveled the wide world over.

The art gallery contained pictures of those conspicuous in the history of church and city, of various historic characters and buildings, not a few of them paintings of value as well as of interest. The committee for each division consisted mainly of those already having special interest in the subject to which they were assigned. Many were in costume, Puritan matrons and maidens welcoming guests and serving refreshments. Many of the objects displayed had an interesting history, indicated by labels or the explanations of the committees.

When the effort was begun, it was supposed that little could be obtained; but it was soon discovered that almost every household had some interesting objects that could be secured. Great care was taken of them, a watchman spent the night in the church while they were there, and of several hundred objects displayed all were safely returned. The exhibit could have been made more elaborate by adding literature, music, household utensils, garments and other features, but enough were secured to interest the large company who came.

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The first night the other two local Congregational churches in the city were invited guests. A committee at the door pinned a red, white or blue ribbon on each person, according to his church connection, thus making identification easy and conversation natural. A chorus of the three churches sang appropriate hymns; each pastor spoke five minutes. This was said to have been the first union gathering of Beverly's three Congregational churches. The second night the exhibits were thrown open to the public, though without attempt at entertainment. There was no charge either night.

Justice Jerome in His Connecticut Home

By Rev. John Calvin Goddard

the impression made on his neighbors, when for days after the election his rural retreat became a center of population, the terminus of the Bell Telephone Co., and the office of the Associated Press. Yet but a few months ago that home was a most sequestered spot and its owner an unassuming citizen. This transformation scene was due to the greatest surprise of a surprising year, the justice himself. Politicians of the late campaign were as much taken aback by the unexpectedness of the case as was the passenger who accosted Daniel Drew with, "Do you belong to this boat?" "No, sir, this boat belongs to me." It was demonstrated on Manhattan Island that Jerome was not an appendage to the Fusion cause; he made it what it was! After the Lyric Hall address men were anxiously figuring on how much Low might squeeze in by, in spite of Jerome's defeat; when the votes were counted it was seen that lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the

Yet to those who know the justice in his own home and neighborhood the surprise was not great nor unexplainable. Let me give an ad valorem estimate of him through the medium of his habitat. A man's house is an index of himself. The bird is known by its nest, the shell gives the story of the snail, and the cave the history of the fox. Walls do not so much have ears as they have tongues. and I know of no house that is more eloquent of the characteristics of its occupant than that of William Travers Jerome, at Lakeville, town of Salisbury, in the northwest corner of Connecticut. The man who built that house loved nature for her own sake, or he would not have gone remote from neighbors, afar from the road, behind a screen of trees, and laid its foundations upon a rock. Below it lies the lake, fairest of Connecticut waters, Wononscopomuc, "The smile of God." About him stand up the mountains of Salisbury with their iron ribs.

It was in allusion to those still productive mines (which had furnished Old Ironsides with her armor, and equipped the Continental army with shot which rounder, rounder, rounder hurled the iron six-pounder) that a speaker in welcoming him home the night of the election ventured to believe that the neighborhood had contributed something to the iron in his blood, the iron in his backbone, the iron purpose that attended him on the stump, and the iron flail with which he whipped the Tammany devil round the stump. Adjoining the house is the Golden Gate Golf Course (so called on account of the magnificent passage afforded the eye into the Berkshires) of which the Justice is an en-thusiastic attendant. It was humorously announced to him that night, while the result was in suspense, "We wished to make sure of your getting an office, your honor, and so we have unanimously elected you to the presidency of the Golf Club,"

But "What have they seen in thine

the king dignifies the judge. I mention but two characteristics of it. The first is the æolian, a magnificent instrument, striking the beholder at once, for which the large hall has been designed as an auditorium. When it discourses under the skillful touch of its owner, it becomes indicative of his own sensitive and high-strung nature. The second is his workshop, not a bench in a cupboard, but half a floor, containing steam engine, dynamo, electric plant, lathes, saws, tools worth several thousands of dollars, the most elaborate outfit ever seen outside of a machine shop. This collection of chilled steel illustrates, not the hardness of his spirit, but the softness of his heart.

It is because of the strain upon him in the discharge of judicial duty, in nerving himself against his inclination to fit the punishment to the crime, that he feels the necessity of resorting to manual craft as a relief to wrought-up feelings. one bench offsets his other. It will be remembered that Dr. O. W. Holmes also found relief from the strain of professional duties in turning at a lathe, carving many a souvenir for his friends thereby. Somehow those cogs and pinions keep a man from having wheels in

Judge Jerome and President Roosevelt have marked resemblances: both have the same brown hair and firm jaw; both wear eye-glasses; both were puny in youth, the judge having been forced to leave his class of 1877 at Amherst before graduation on account of health, yet both grew into a robust vitality; both come from well-to-do New York families bearing continental names; both became eminent as reformers, and both are successful, in spite of politicians; both carry themselves in the same jaunty, graceful air, giving the impression of being full of coiled springs; both belong to the future as well as to the present: Arcades ambo.

Justice Jerome as a public reformer. who used the long arm of the law at short hand, who dived into the dives and plunged into the pools, who carried the war into Africa and the Eighth Commandment into "de Ate," who introduced Tammany Hall to that novelty, "Thou shalt not steal," is a sufficiently well-known character. Jerome as a public speaker, who sways alike the audience innocent of a shirt collar or the one that hath two coats and everything handsome about them, who gets their Irish up by putting plain English down, the man who gives nameless things a name, the speaker of merciless exposure and Sinaitic invective, with his tireless activity, scorn of danger and picturesque following, has passed into history.

But Jerome the table companion and genial neighbor—"that is another story." He comes forward to meet a visitor with extended hand, not waiting for the other to come half-way. His humor and bonhomie, his powers of description, his mimicry of dialect, his photography of the scene on your mental retina, all make

All roads lead to Jerome. Such was house?" The question that condemned him a fascinating companion and the center of the group. I would I could repeat a dramatic incident he told at his own table of the unexpected suspension of sentence given to an old crook, or his keen analysis of the character of Carlyle Harris, the murderer and enigmatic monument of pretense. Withal the Justice has to an unusual degree the power of friendships; his vote showed that, but it did not show a stranger thing stillthat with all his getting he got the most impassive, undemonstrative, impersonal of men, got them heart and soul, the representatives of the city press.

> The prophet is not without honor in his own country. A spontaneous demonstration, with torch and coiled brass, greeted his arrival the night of election. participated in by several hundred citizens and members of the Hotchkiss School near by. The early returns were dubious, and, as one speaker put it, "We did not know as yet which way the cat would jump-the Tammany tiger cat." While yet in uncertainty, heartfelt allusion was made to the Spartanlike endurance of his wife, who had received much neighborly sympathy and solicitude during all those trying days of threat and jeopardy, for suspense is harder to bear than peril. Every night she was reassured by hearing his cheery voice through the longdistance telephone, a blessing that seemed to have been made for just such an emergency. But as the night wore on it was gleefully seen that the cat had not so much jumped as been jumped upon, that the battle had been won, and that Molly Stark was no widow! The exuberance of that fateful night will long be remembered by all the inmates of that roomy home, who hailed with cheers and tears the news that Jerome's majority outranked Seth Low's, outranked even Mc-Kinley's! Telephones and telegrams from every quarter began to surge in, not the least of which was one from the President. It seemed as if Tammany had met at last its Appomattox.

Now as to the future. Millenniums come slow and hard. One turn of the wheel does not always turn the rascals out. Father Knickerbocker may be too sanguine in expecting that all at once the winter of his discontent be made glorious summer by this son of York. But every one associated with the new attorney has a hopeful air. They know that many a Cain and Caitiff and Caliban of crime is drinking the wine of astonishment, or is fleeing to Jerome-less places for the benefit of health. As for the rest of the transgressors, their way will be hard! for venture to quote a remark we heard him shout that night into a long distance receiver to an associate judge, "God help some of those fellows, John!"

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, during their recent visit to Canada, won the admiration of the students of Queen's University, Kingston, by their informal call on Principal Grant, who then was an inmate of a hospital.

Some Eschatological Fads

By Rev. William E. Barton, D. D.

A large share of modern religious fads make a specialty of eschatology. Jew fad, if I may call it so, need not be, but as a matter of fact is, frequently eschatological. That men should desire to bring the Jews to a knowledge of Christ could not be considered unnatural. It would be strange if it were not so; and no word herein is intended to reflect on Jewish missions. The sentimental reasons in their favor are many and cogent, and the Bible imagery readily lends itself to their effort, while the common basis of Jew and Gentile in their acceptance of the Old Testament, together with the long deferred Messianic hope of the Israelite, should give us not only logical but practical ground for hopeful work among these interesting people. Yet it is extremely easy for this form of work to become a fad, and to regard the conversion of the Jews, not as an end, in the sense that the conversion of other men may be called an end, but a means to the accomplishment of the physical coming of Christ and the establishment of a worldly and spectacular kingdom like what the Jews expected in the time of Christ, and for lack of which they crucified him.

To this all manner of illusions link themselves, and every movement of the Jews is studied and heralded as a notable fulfillment of prophecy. The ten tribes are located now in the Anglo-Saxons and again in the American Indians, into whose kingdom we have entered as Joshua into Canaan. The Zionist movement becomes fraught with marvelous religious interest; and every Jew who can be gotten back to Palestine at somebody's expense and there maintained in semi pauperism is looked upon as a fulfillment of prophecy. On the 18th day of October in the year of our Lord 1899, a Hebrew Missionary Conference convened in Chicago, conducted and addressed by sane Christian men, devoted thirty minutes to "prayer for the ten tribes." I will not raise any question about the right of Protestants to pray for the dead, but only remark that with as good reason and result people as conscientious and misguided might pray for the preadamites or the antediluvians or the mound builders or the Pilgrim Fathers.

As a matter of fact, the lost ten tribes were never lost. When Sargon captured Samaria his deportations aggregated only 27,290, which was certainly a mere fragment of the people. Doubtless it included their most influential men and utterly broke the spirit of the resistance and extinguished political life; but how small a thing it was as a deportation is to be seen when we learn that Sennacherib, in what was justly celebrated as a miraculous deliverance of Judah, carried away nearly eight times as many, or 200,150. The monuments give us these figures with minute accuracy, and they quite agree with the Bible.

But, in so far as the lost ten tribes were lost, we have every reason to believe that they were partially found in their own time. It was only a little

while till Judah also was carried away. The campaign of Sennacherib followed only twenty years after the fall of Samaria: it is quite improbable that the exiles should have been kept entirely apart; and from that time on till the fall of Jerusalem weknow of three deportations, and there may have been as many more. It is altogether probable that those Jews who were not already assimilated by conformity and intermarriage became absorbed in the vastly larger exportations from Judah. As a matter of fact we know very well that the Jews who returned under Cyrus counted themselves descendants, not of two tribes, but of the twelve, and that this was their thought down to the time of Christ. We have every reason to believe that they were right.

But still again, in so far as the ten tribes were lost and not then found, they were finally lost, and in the same way that the ten tribes whom we of America are carrying out of every European land are lost each year. Of all wild dreams that count themselves Biblical none is more baseless than that of a future discovery of a separate body of descendants of these ten tribes, still retaining organic unity and destined to share in future political and religious movements. There is no great harm in the delusion, but it is a pity if we cannot lead a Jew to a knowledge of Christ without believing or asking him to believe this unadulterated nonsense.

It is interesting to note that a large percentage of fads that have resulted in the founding of new religions in Christendom are in some aspect eschatological, and very many of these premillennial. Mormonism, Shakerism and Christian Science, the last in a very limited way, use alike with Millerism and Second Adventism the prophecies of last things. Mr. John Alexander Dowie, in his pretense to be "the third Elijah," uses the same unfounded scheme of prophetic interpretation. This does not condemn the method, but it would be enough to raise a question, which scholarship stands ready to answer, whether the whole premillennial method of interpretation of prophecy is not wrong and unscriptural.

We shall never be secure from delusions such as these till the common people in our churches obtain some intelligent knowledge of the interpretation of proph-Until that time we shall continue to find misguided men saying, here," "Lo there," and others falsely affirming, "I am Christ," or "I am Elijah," and no one of them will set forth a revelation so preposterous but some good people will be led astray. Even so absurd and monstrous a perversion as that of Schweinfurth and Mrs. Beekman, well known in Illinois, led astray scores of excellent people who were first led to believe in the erroneous scheme of interpreting the prophecies which is common to all these systems. The remedy for those delusions now existing and the safeguard against those that are sure to come are in popularizing the truth which scholars

know—that the entire premillenarian scheme and all systems built upon it are fundamentally wrong.

Every little while some man arises and says that the world is to come to an end the day after tomorrow, or that Christ is to come in the flesh the week after The time comes, as a thousand such times have come. A few credulous souls are disappointed, the faith of some is shaken, and that of the others prepares itself for another disappointment. were wrong," then says their prophetic lightning calculator; "our figures were right and our dates were right, but we started with the wrong event; we should have begun a year later; make that correction and all will come true." So these interesting arithmetical schemes, adjustable to various events, start first with the birth of Christ, then with the beginning of his public ministry and then with his death.

The same method has been employed for centuries. Given the year-for-a-day theory, a theory utterly misleading and wholly without foundation, and reduce longer periods to days and let them stand for years, and it is always possible to work backward to some event which will serve as a peg to hold up the calculation. If the time of Gentile domination be sought, and the 1,260 days be seeking a treminus a quo, it is only necessary to subtract 1,260 from the present year, and choose among the events of that earlier time one which seems to us to meet the conditions, and with this start the theory may be trusted to unfold itself almost without effort. If the number of the Beast be sought, it is only necessary to pick out some man or system or representative thing or place, and by repeated trials of the numerical value of the word or words in Hebrew or Greek or Latin, and in nominative, genative, dative or accusative keep trying till the number is found spelled out into a word. If at first we don't succeed, it is only necessary to try, try again, and it is certain that Napoleon if we are British, or the Pope if we are Protestant, or Gladstone if we are Tory, or the Democratic party if we are Republican, will answer all the essential conditions. All these except the last have stood as understudies for the Beast, and I am confident that a good argument could be made, linguistic and chronological, for the last of these to any good Republican premillenarian.

The chief thing which this theory has in its favor is that it is so perfectly ad justable that every important event in the morning paper may be catalogued as an item under its scheme of fulfillment, and when the time set arrives and the world does not end the theory is not in the least damaged, but is just as good depending from another date two or three years later.

We refrain from telling the whole truth about these theories because we so thoroughly respect the character and feelings of the hundreds of good people who hold to them. But now and then some one ought to say kindly but plainly that they

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are utterly wrong; that the fault is not merce and literature, is a broader, truer with the figures but with the method; that the entire scheme is visionary and adds to the words that are written in the Book. The Pepe is not antichrist; the Roman Catholic Church is not the Scarlet Woman; the letters to the seven churches do not contain nor pretend to contain a scheme of history foretold; the world is not near its end; the purpose of missionary work is not to give God an excuse to damp the world as soon as the gospel is preached to all nations; and the whole method of interpretation of prophecy which results in the conclusions now known to be incorrect is wrong both in its method and its results.

Still we should remember that those who hold this heresy, though it is a most mischievous one in its historical results, hold it, for the most part, in sincerity and charity, and many of them are positively helped by it in their Christian life. To live in daily expectation of the coming of the Lord is a powerful incentive to fidelity. To live in expectation of his progressive coming into all the earth, its nations, its institutions, its art and com-

and more powerful incentive to those minds that can grasp and believe it. But the advocates of the two have little occasion to quarrel. Both may unite on the hither side of the truth they hold in common. It gives them sufficient basis for present effort, and each of them, though with widely different meanings, may "occupy until he come."

We make quite too much of intellectual agreement as a basis of co-operation. Men are quite too ready to divide on questions-literary or historical or exegetical. The real basis of union is the Spirit of Christ, and where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty-yes, liberty to err widely in minor points of doctrine, with assurance that through faith we shall be kept from fundamental error. All who have this Spirit belong together, whether they expect the immediate end of all things, or whether they hold with Tennyson that

If twenty million summers are hid in the sunlight

are far from the noon of man; there is time for the race to grow.

to the promise, "Soon shalt thou hear the bridegroom's voice." Two Hours in a College

Amphitheater

thought transcending." I have myself

known an equally strange marriage se-

lection. In view of the fact that one of

the parties to the contract had had sev-

eral previous engagements, it was rather

unkind to select as one of the hymns that

What though all my heart is yearning For the love of long ago.

It was even more amusing to hear at a

meeting of the Young Women's Chris-

tian Association the well-known hymn

which, in spite of the line, "Men heed

thee, love thee, praise thee not," leads up

which contains the lines,

Thirty-six thousand people on the benches, twenty-two boys in the arenaat the first glance the audience was the greater spectacle. Above and around were the hundreds of eager young faces of the Yale cheering section. Across the wide space of November brown grass a maze of bright red flags and people rose to the broad red flag, with its white H, that blew out clear in the cold wind against a leaden sky.

In front of these a score of young men, rhythmically waving long wands, led in the words of a Harvard song. Then from twenty thousand throats the college yell rang out, "Rah! Rah! Rah! Harv-a-r-d! Harv-a-r-d! Harv-a-r-d!" On the Yale side a smiling young fellow waved a megaphone in one hand and a hat in the other, and a thousand men were on their feet with the answering cheer for Yale.

The crowd is still pouring in, students, weethearts, sisters, chaperons, grave professors, bankers, lawyers, merchants, mothers, grandmothers. The governor of the state is wildly cheered as he takes his seat on the hard wooden bench. The President of the United States has sent a telegram of regret and encouragement which rings like a commander's call before a battle. Eleven men wrapped in gray blankets come running in, and the blue side of the amphitheater is on its feet in a united yell of cheer. The red eleven follows, and suddenly the other side is a mass of waving flags.

The story of the game has been told and will be told for many a day in the colleges. Harvard has weight and discipline, and her men are in perfect physical condition. It is as fine an eleven as Harvard has ever trained. It resists attack as the rock resists the sea. It carries the ball through the ranks of the foe with an impetus that will not be denied. 'Tne first ten minutes will tell," says an under-graduate, and after the first meetings the result is never in doubt. Steadily down the field the ball is rushed until it is carried across the line for the first touchdown. Then the audience in red goes crazy. For the moment the Yale song is paralyzed, but only for a moment. Then the leaders are on their feet, and the blue is shouting cheer to its eleven.

Next to the magnificent football skill of the victors comes the pluck and persistence of the vanquished. Score after score is recorded against them. They are manifestly overweighted. Man after

Some Inappropriate Hymns

suggest in the

By Rev. H. W. Horwill

Several years ago I was living near a given out the number of the next hymn church which, at regular intervals during the day, pealed from its belfry certain well-known tunes. The rota consisted of seven, one for each day of the week. The fact that the same tune was played on the bells at various hours of the same day had one very ludicrous result, namely, that every Wednesday morning as we awoke we heard the chimes spreading through the town the melody of "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide."

This selection was not more grotesque than the choice sometimes made by preachers and chairmen of public meetings. Only the lack of any sense of humor could account for the opening of a temperance meeting by singing, "I've temperance meeting by singing, reached the land of corn and wine," or for the prefacing of a lecture on the Soudan by the hymn, "We speak of the land of the blest." Even cathedrals are not free from blunders, for Mr. Walter Parratt has related how an organist once played an eminent preacher out with "Now this man ceaseth not to blaspheme"; and it is said on good authority that the anthem sung at a special service in York Minster on behalf of sufferers from the cattle plague was entitled "Blest are the departed."

Anthems are indeed a pitfall to the unwary. At a London suburban church not long ago the pulpit was occupied by a stranger, who thought the first part of the service was dragging. "In order to en-liven the proceedings," he remarked, "we shall sing two anthems, one before and one after the sermon." The object was doubtless attained, for he chose for the first anthem "Ye shall go out with joy," and for the second "Now it is high time to awake out of sleep."

Sometimes an unexpected accident will make the most careful precautions useless. On one occasion an unlucky preacher had just read the notices and

when he saw a church officer approaching the pulpit, so he paused for a moment with open book. As a result of the deacon's message the minister announced that he had forgotten the ladies' meeting, of which he proceeded to give particulars. He then gave out the number of the hymn once more, and began to read the first line, which, to his great dismay, ran, "Lord, what a thoughtless wretch was I."

An even more remarkable accident once upset the gravity of the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference. The list of ministerial stations for the ensuing year had just been read, but, being in some points unsatisfactory, had been referred to a committee for further consideration. While awaiting the result of its deliberations, the president thought the conference might as well be occupied by a devotional service. He therefore gave out the first hymn that caught his eye in the book. As soon as the ministers attempted to sing it and realized its possible application, they were so convulsed with laughter as to be unable to proceed. The first few lines were:

Father, I know that all my life Is portioned out for me,
And the changes that are sure to come
I do not fear to see.

In his brisk periodical Truth Mr. Henry Labouchere once called attention to the inappropriate choices often made for funerals and marriages. For instance, he regarded "Now the laborer's task is as a most ill-fitting requiem for some sybarite peer who had never done a stroke of useful work in his life. Again, he pointed out that there must be an utter lack of any sense of humor in the choir which could celebrate the wedding of a titled youth (with a predisposition to bankruptcy) and an elderly heiress by singing, "O perfect love, all human man-their best-is carried injured from gather at their cheering section. Every the field. But not an inch do they yield without the pluckiest resistance. Every man who comes wounded from the field is cheered by name, and most of all their captain, with the bitterness of defeat deeper than the mark of pain upon his face. And scoring grows harder and harder for the victors.

man is on his feet, and in succession every name of the defeated eleven is cheered and cheered again. At the hoarse call of the undiscouraged leaders, song follows song in thunderous unison of loyalty. But in the arena pandemonium seems to have broken loose. Every man who wears the crimson is ready to swear The game is over. The forces of Yale brotherhood with his neighbor. The Har-

vard band, led by a line of capering cheer leaders, parades the field, and the mob of leaping, shouting graduates and under-graduates falls into line. Cambridge is glorious, and the overflow of triumph fills the streets of Boston. It is Harvard's victory, but it has been so fairly and so finely won that it leaves the bond of friendship between the universities stronger than before.

In and Around Boston

Boston Congregational Club

The November meeting of the club, last Monday evening, was varied in its program, Rev. Dr. Arthur Little telling How to Main-tain Successfully the Midweek Prayer Meeting, Rev. William H. Allbright, D. D., giving the Reasons for Maintaining Sunday Evening Services in the Churches, and Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, New York city, describing The Gospel for Today. Each speaker was earnest, practical and helpful, and if Dr. Smith was critical of the churches and the clergy he disarmed criticism by his confession that all that he complained of in others he found himself remiss in. He deprecates the indifferentism, commercialism and nonspirituality of the age, and fears that much of current preaching is chiefly ethical and hence non-effective in saving men. He pleads for a right sort of manhood going along with the right message as the only efficacious gospel for today or any other day. Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, formerly of Chicago, was a guest of the club and was formally presented to it by the president.

Young Men's Congregational Club

The club met at the Hotel Brunswick Nov. 19 with an unusually large attendance of members and guests, owing to the attractions of the evening. One hundred and twentyfive men sat down to the board. Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, until recently of the Union Park Church, Chicago, but now of Boston, was presented to the club as the guest of honor, and in his reply expressing his pleasure in being present he improved the opportunity to praise the character and life work of the speaker of the evening, Mr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, and to express his regret that the political and social leaders of the North were doing so little now to prevent the nullification of the constitutional provisions governing the political status of the Negroes of the South. President Hayward presented Mr. Washington to the club, the diners sprang to their feet as a token of respect. Along with his customary good stories Mr. Washington gave his bed-rock convictions on the race problem, and pointed out the respective duties of the whites and blacks in solving the issue. His common sense and moral elevation were splendidly revealed, as he set forth the need of mutual patience, confidence and forbear-ance. Rev. G. A. Gutterson, New England secretary of the American Missionary Association, followed with remarks indicating how much that organization had done indirectly as well as directly in educating the

The Old South Men's Club

At the recent meeting of the Old South Men's Club the usual traditional New England Thanksgiving dinner was served. Afterward five of the elder men of the church who have succeeded in mercantile life talked freely and reminiscently to the younger men on the changes they have witnessed in business, and the relative chances of ambitious young men then and now, the "then" being the time when they were starting on their

business careers. Optimism was the dominant note. Dr. Gordon, the pastor, supplemented the talks of the older men tribute to the fidelity to the church and to himself of the generation which they represented, and with an exhortation to the youn men to rally to bearing burdens and to taking up the work which the older men must soon lay down.

ut's Successful Bible Clas

At Shawmut Church, last week, the two great Sunday school classes under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Floody celebrated their first anniversary. It is a truly remarkable record which they can show. In the single year of their existence the young men's class has acquired a membership of 250, while the young women's numbers 200. From the two classes no fewer than fifty-three young people have been taken into the church. This statement of results indicates better than anything else the aim of Mr. Floody and his wife. The young people whom they have gathered together by personal, individual work among strangers and chance church attendants are loyally attending the church services, including the Friday night meetings. The members themselves should also have a share of credit for the success of the classes. They have en enthusiastic to increase the membership by inviting friends from outside to join and, through organization into bands of ten with a leader for each, have assisted in keeping track of absentees. Mr. Floody's class of young men has outgrown the church parlor and now meets in the auditorium, leaving parlor to the young ladies under Mrs. Floody. There is a wholesome rivalry between the two bodies and they are frequently brought together in social ways, and also at the Sat-urday evening prayer meeting held regularly at the Floodys' home. If Shawmut can gather such large Bible classes, there is opportunity for other city churches to lay hold of the young students and wage-earners without a regular church home.

The Church and the Working Man

A series of conferences and lectures were held recently at Berkeley Temple, in charge of Rev. George L. McNutt. They were well attended, especially in the evening, when many working men came. Such topics as Why Pews Are Empty, Society in Pawn, The Curse of Charity, Why Working Men Drink were frankly discussed. Mr. McNutt is a Presbyterian minister, who has studied these social questions for two years through direct contact with working men in six states, entering into their life and doing their work. He addressed the Associated Charities of Boston and has conducted noon meetings at Bromfield Street Church. Mr. McNutt is a rarely effective speaker, intensely in earnest, alive to his finger tips and possessing a high degree of dramatic power. His addresses are enlivened with an occasional gleam of humor or shaft of satire; and he easily commands the attention of educated and uneducated alike, as he sweeps aside artificialities and gets down to sential realities, pleading for an environment in which the poorest may not only "make a living, but realize a life."

Ordination at Walnut Avenue

Mr. Everard W. Snow, who has been serving since September as assistant pastor of this Roxbury church, was ordained to the ministry Nov. 21. He graduated with high rank from Dartmouth College and Hartford Seminary, being president of his class in both institutions. He was born in New Haven, has been a member of the Gunton Temple Presbyterian Church in Washington, the home of his parents, and will now reside at 20 Montrose Street, Roxbury. The professions are well represented in Mr. Snow's family, one brother being a lawyer, another a physician. His own ability has been manifest both in his preaching and in the preparation of some excellent vesper services successfully inaugurated Nov. 17. The favorable opinion already entertained of him was confirmed by his examination. This assistance will be a welcome relief to Dr. Plumb, the senior pastor, who, though his zeal and ability are unabated, finds it difficult to meet the numerous demands of his growing church.

The Harvard Brotherhood

The Men's Club of Harvard Church, Brookline, held their monthly meeting at the Beaconsfield Casine, Nov 18, and enjoyed a racy account of the Yale bicentennial exercises by Samuel J. Elder, Esq. This organization has about 200 members, including many prominent business men of Boston, and the large attendance at this meeting showed the strength of Harvard Church. M. F. Dickinson, Esq., is the president of the club.

r. Talmage at Tremont Temple

The Baptist Tremont Temple congregation had Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage as pres last Sunday morning, and notwithstanding the tempest of rain and wind which depleted most congregations, the Temple wa s packed, every seat and every foot of standing room in the auditorium and in the lobbies being occupied. Dr. Talmage's name is still one to conjure with; and the vigor of his action, the carrying power of his voice, and the dramatic power of his mind for a man of his years are phenomenal. His theme was the Bible, and his purpose a defense of its authenticity, its style and effects as making it the book

A New Picture of Dr. Dexter

By virtue of the kindnesses of many friends handsome oil painting of the late Dr. Henry M. Dexter by Charles A. Jackson of Boston, who painted the picture of Dr. Quint, has just been hung in the Congregational Library.

Dr. Clark and Christian Nurture

In spite of the unfavorable weather a considerable number of ministers heard Dr. F. E. Clark at the Monday meeting. The address was an abridgment of the four lectures given at numerous prominent theological seminaries, and previously reported in these columns. The workings of the Society of Christian Endeavor were dwelt upon as the agency with which he was most familiar.

The Home and Its Outlook

The Source

I know, whatever God may be, All Life it was that lighted me This little flame wherehy I see.

I know All Strength did stir this hand To serve somehow the poor command Of whatsoe'er I understand.

And from All Love there throbs the stress Of pity and of wistfulness Both to be blessed and to bless.

Then by the Source that still doth pour On star and glowworm reckoned for, I will have more and ever more!

A Nut Shell

Here is a nut shell, cinctured fine With polished groovings, line upon line, With the silken sweep of a strange design And a sculptured fate in its smooth wrought line.

All the mysterious ebb and flow Of the life that surges into the tree, The vast indelible history Of generations of long ago, written here in the polished line And the master curves of that strange design: The dream of suns that are yet to shine, The washing of white rains yet unborn, The silences of many a morn, The rugged lightnings that shall rend The tough old fibers, and the trend Of tempests, stepping overhead! Lift in your hand the fragile shell And feel the long rush and the swell Course through its silken grooves-the tone And music of a wind unblown. All the cool glooms of forest trees Their reasonings, strivings, mysteries, Loves, deaths, and immortalities. Their green dooms and their destinies!

And one small nut shell in my hand Contains the knowledge of all these! Anna Hempstead Branch, in The Heart of the Road.

The streets are gay, in The Bird-protect- these bright days of early ing Pompon winter, with the new hats of the season, and every other girl and woman has one trimmed with a pompon. That means relief of mind for the bird lovers, who are getting to be a larger proportion of the population year by year. The quills, breasts, aigrettes and wings torn from the wild creatures of our woods and shores are no longer the fashion. We owe this in part, no doubt, to the trade's need of change for self-preservation, but partly, also, to milliners of the better class who have given their sympathy and assistance, and this is a most encouraging sign. At the recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union it was reported that the work of protecting our native birds is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The Lacey Law, which went into effect more than a year ago, is being strictly enforced, and a strong effort is being made for the enforcement of all similar statutes. The Audubon societies throughout the country are doing good work in educating the public, while the Department of Agriculture is assisting by its free distribution of pamphlets concerning the usefulness

or harmfulness of various species of birds. keeping our elderly women so vigorous A fund, given by private individuals and known as the Thayer Fund, has for its object the protection of sea birds by sta-tioning guardians at all the breeding places along the coast, and the result is already apparent in the increased numbers of these birds noted this autumn. But the work of education must go on until bird life is safe, in the sensitive conscience of womanhood, from any possible new caprice of fashion involving the old cruelty.

I will have more and ever more!

Josephine Preston Peabody, in Fortune A Receipt for Love and Men's Eyes.

There is a secret which many parents would give half their possessions to learn, of which we mean to make them a present forthwith as an installment of the debt we owe them for their interest in The Home. It is the secret of attaching children to themselves in an abiding and devoted love which will be a delight all the days of the life both of parent and child. It is very simple-it is merely the art of allowing the child to learn to love by service. You have made yourself necessary to Tom. He leans on you. He thinks of you as a full sponge that he has only to squeeze and goodness will flow out. He loves you-after a fashion. but not as you would like to be loved. Kate is the light of your eyes. You stint yourself to make her happinessyou would go down to be walked on if it would serve her need. But you are not the light of her eyes, as you would like to be. And why not? Simply because in the case of both you have atrophied their power of love by depriving it of opportunity of service. You are necessary to them-so is the dining table -but they are not necessary to you. Now make them so. Lean on them. Deny yourself some of the luxury of self-denial that they may have a share. As your love grows by their dependence, so their love must grow, and grow fully in no other way.

> That both men and women Youthful retain their strength and Grandmothers activity much longer nowadays than formerly seems to be an accepted fact, and some fear has been expressed lest the old-fashioned type of grandmother shall entirely disappear. Instead of sitting in a rocking-chair with her knitting or her Bible, as did her predecessors, the modern grandmother remains at the head of her own household. She is prominent in society and the church, she gives readings, prepares papers for the club, is active in missionary societies, writes for the magazines and occasionally publishes books. In addition to all this, we are now informed that, in the government offices in Washington, there are women over seventy years of age-some of them actual grandmothers-who are working daily and earning good salaries. Although, at first thought, one deplores the necessity which makes a woman of seventy a bread-winner, yet it is true that regular work is the very best thing for both the physical and mental well-being, and it is just this refusal to give up her activities which is

and happy.

Christmas Gifts for Boys

BY MARGARET HAMILTON WELCH

Curiously enough the "boy" of the family, he whose legs are still encased in knickerbockers, indeed, but to whom long trousers are a nearly-arrived stage of progress, seems to present a greater Christmas problem to the household than any other member of it. Curious, because in point of fact choice for his gifts is very wide.

"As long as it was toys and games," sighed a woman, "Dick's presents were easily selected-now that he has outgrown such things I am in despair." This from Dick's mother, too, who should know his most secret ambition and seek to gratify through Santa Claus his most ardent longing.

Boys like pretty much everything that any one else does. They don't want a fan or a doll, a smoking set or an ice cream platter, but the tastes that are pleased by any of these things in the persons to whom they are specially acceptable exist equally in the boy. Try him with a bit of personal finery such as his sister enjoyssome fine handkerchiefs, a pair of dress gloves, a handsome tie, a pair of good sleeve buttons, and see how quickly he will respond to their bestowal. A boy of fourteen rejoiced last Christmas in the gift from his mother, who knew his desire, of a ring. No one else would have thought, looking at his tough, not too clean, hands, that this was his dearest wish.

Fortunately for the boy, the notion that his room shall be a catch-all for whatever is shabby and decrepit in the household furnishings is exploded, and in consequence this field of Christmas shopping for him is almost unlimited. Any toilet belongings, including a pair of military brushes, and even a handglass, he will appreciate. Don't omit the bottles of toilet water and fragrant extract. His young sister can make him a sachet pad for his drawer, a necktie or handkerchief case, or one to hold a pretty and durable whisk broom. A picture for his wall, a pillow for his window-seat or couch, a set of hanging or standing bookshelves, provided with a sliding curtain on a rod, a stout but good-looking waste paper basket decorated with a big bow of his school colors, an Italian silk blanket for his bed-test any of these suggestions in the light of your knowledge of the boy's ideas and your choice will likely be simplified.

Nor is the toy shop entirely closed to him; he has outgrown express wagons, indeed, but many of the clever mechanical toys appeal to the machine-loving masculine, even up to tail-coat days. In the athletic department a suggestion is sure to be found. For the lusty youngster of nine or ten get a punching bag, which will prove the best sort of safetyvalve for his surplus energy, and for his slightly older brother some good accessory of whatever sport he is most interested in, be it baseball, football, basketball or any of the others.

If he is a camper something to add to this outfit will be appreciated, from a folding cup to a field glass-whatever he lacks or has wished for. Perhaps he is a sailor and may own a dory or catboat, in which case his nautical enthusiasm may be catered to readily. At the stationery counter are many things to his likingletter paper stamped with his monogram or the insignia of his school or club, fascinating paper cutters with Indian heads for handles, the feather headdress picked out in colors, always a new knife (preferably attached to a chain), a pocketbook, a diary, a calendar, one of those stunning football inkstands for his desk, a fountain pen, a screw pencil, a clock, clear of face and steady of standard, a portfolio, a scrap album with a pair of clipping shearsany of these, according to the boy you know. If he has not yet achieved a set of engraved cards with plate and cardcase you are in luck, for he is sure to like the outfit. Of course books for him are a story by itself.

If he does not own a flag of United States standard make, get him one and see his eyes snap with pleasure. This present is particularly for a boy with a room of his own, that the pole socket may be fitted in his window and Old Glory flung out to the breeze whenever his patriotic instincts assert themselves. Loiter a moment, too, at the counter where travelers' supplies are kept, and you will be tempted wisely by the boys' suit cases you will see there. Have his initials and hailing-port duly lettered at one end before it greets his eyes Christmas morning, and let, if you like, a natty, close-rolled umbrella go with it.

Is he a collector of stamps or bugs or coins? Help him in one of these directions. Has he a camera, a microscope, a pedometer, a magnifying glass, a magic lantern-no, then get him one. Something that will please him immensely and also, it must be confessed, litter the house with tiny bits, is a punch like those used by conductors. These can be had to cut the boy's initials, or a simpler, cheaper variety cuts out small round, or diamondshape holes. Nobody knows why the boy wants it, but it will be found that he does most cordially. Of course a new pair of skates has been thought of and, by the way, if you buy any, get the most approved sort. Boys are versed in skate lore and take the keenest pride in what the other boys will admit is a "dandy" pair. The list is not nearly through, but has not the boy as a Christmas perplexity been disproved?

It is when one considers the older boys of the household, for most masculines from forty to sixty are, after all, boys at Christmas time, that choice is really difficult. Then it is that the family must watch closely to see what causes a brightening of the tired eye and a relaxing of the stern lines about the mouth, in order to follow the hint and let it crystallize on Christmas Day. Father or uncle or grandfather, whoever the grown-up boy may be, has his desire or vanity, perhaps, that may be gratified, but it takes loving, unselfish penetration to find it out. A hardheaded lawyer, whose hair is white and whose daughter's daughter is tenderly lisping his name, is as happy as the latter with her doll on Christmas morning over a box of dainty sweet cakes that come up

regularly to his suburban home from the city caterer, an offering from a sister only a year younger than himself. Seek the want, whatever it is, from an armchair to a bath sponge, for these bigger boys and satisfy it.

The "Happy Sunday" Box

BY LILY MANKER ALLEN

A valuable Christmas gift for a child or for a mother of small children is a box of materials for Sunday afternoon entertainment. The box may be made as dainty as possible and appropriately lettered on the cover, as, for instance, "Alice's Happy Sundays." It is filled with mysterious sealed packages, boxes and envelopes of various colors, a few of them specially marked, as, "For a rainy Sunday," "A sunny summer Sunday, "Easter Day," and so on, leaving th Sunday,' and so on, leaving the others to be selected at random by the child. The contents of these boxes should be adapted to the age and attainments of the child, but a few suggestions are here given, and others will occur to the one who prepares the gift.

A large envelope contains a list of Bible questions plainly written on a sheet of paper, to which is attached a tiny program pencil for the answers. Another has a slip of cardboard, in length nine times its width. The word Palestine is printed upon it in heavy capitals, each letter occupying a square outlined for little hands to cut. Accompanying this is a slip of paper, with pencil attached, and directions to the child to rearrange the letters so as to form as many words as possible, and make a list of the words thus formed.

A small box contains sixty-nine slips of cardboard, bearing the respective names of the books of the Bible, for the child to arrange in their order. Another box is filled with anagram letters, which may be made of cardboard cut into small squares and plainly lettered with capitals; these are to be used in making Bible names or texts.

The "rainy day" packet may be a book of Bible stories or a roll of Sunday school or missionary papers with which the child is not already familiar. For the "sunny summer Sunday" several sheets of unruled paper are supplied, the child being directed to gather and draw in outline as many different kinds of leaves as he can find. For "Easter Day" outline several egg-shaped figures upon a piece of cardboard, to be cut out, and inclose a quantity of small, bright flower pictures with which to decorate the eggs. It will add to the mystery and delight if this package be decorated on the outside. If preferred it may be marked "the Sunday before Easter" instead, that the child may have the little cards decorated by himself to give to friends the following Sunday.

One packet may contain a dissected map or sliced animal, or pictures to be put together. Maps and pictures cut from old quarterlies are excellent for this purpose. They should first be mounted on cardboard and put under a press until dry. Cut the maps on the boundary lines. Let another contain a sheet of heavy paper, with a note directing the child to make a plan of his Sunday school room,

locating the different classes, the piano, blackboard, etc.

In one envelope place a slip of paper for the child to fill with Bible names, beginning with A and going down the alphabet. Or several of these might be used, one for names of people, another for places, a third for animals, and so on. Another envelope might be filled with simple outline pictures easy to copy. The Pilgrim Junior Sunday School Quarterly for the present quarter has excellent pictures for this purpose. It also contains Bible stories having blanks to be filled out with the names of the characters: these would furnish material for

still another envelope.

The Twenty-third Psalm may be plainly written out and the paper so cut that each piece will contain but one word. Put these into a box for the child to piece together. If this Psalm be too long or too hard, use a familiar verse instead, like "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." A pretty card with a text or a stanza of a hymn to be memorized would give employment for a part of one afternoon, or simply a little letter requesting the recipient to learn the Golden Text for the following Sunday, or a note directing the child to write the names of twelve objects he saw on the way to Sunday school and to draw their pictures. In fact, suggestions multiply themselves indefinitely when one comes to think it out.

A small Bible might be inclosed in a packet to be opened the first Sundayaccompanied by a list of texts to be hunted out that day-and kept in the box for future reference.

Of course the same pencil might be used for all the exercises that require one, but a dainty little pencil accompanying each will add to the attractiveness of the gift and insure against the loss of those already used. Such a gift as the one I am describing owes much of its value and acceptability to the arrangement of small details. One special advantage is that it may be made practically without any outlay of money, or as much may be put into it as one feels like spending.

President Roosevelt to Poor Boys

A letter from the President was recently read to 800 children connected with the New York Juvenile Asylum, assembled to entertain the directors and their friends. It was addressed to three of the boys, Max Sandler, Clyde Wells and Frank Sullivan, who had sent a letter to the President expressing regret that he could not pay them a hoped for visit.

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON

My Dear Young Friends: Your letter placed me greatly. I wish I could come with Colonel Vrooman to see you. There are very few things I should like more to do, but, as it is impossible, I send you my best wishes, and my thanks for your remembrance, and I want to tell you that some of the highest and best men I know in professional, commercial and public life have come from your institution and others like it. Every one of you has just the same chance that is open to any manly, self-respecting American boy who starts in life with the resolution to do his duty to others and to himself. With best wishes, believe me, very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Closet and Altar

SYMPATHY

Rejoice with them that rejoice; weep with them that weep.

He who truly gives sympathy . . . makes some personal bestowal of himself, of his own strength, his own life, into the weakness and deadness that he tries to help. It is indeed a wondrous gift from man to man!-Phillips Brooks.

It is among Christians as among lute strings; when one is touched the others tremble.—Secker.

> They might not need me-Yet they might-I'll let my heart be Just in sight-

A smile so small As mine, might be Precisely their Necessity.

-Emily Dickinson.

The truth is we need each other very much. The man who feels most independent and sufficient to himself yet welcomes every signal of respect from his fellows. If God had meant us to live quite apart, he might have set us up with a little world apiece or else have left out of our making this never-dying craving for companionship .- Charles Gordon Ames.

If you would be in the way to the world of love, see that you live a life of love; of love to God and love to man. Jonathan Edwards.

It takes more grace to sympathize with joy than grief. There is a natural sagging of the heart which lends itself to sorrow. But gladness should appeal to the deliberate purpose of our souls, which is to face all trouble and yet rejoice. I. O. R.

And if in thy life on earth, In the chamber or by the hearth, 'Mid the crowded city's tide, Or high on the lone hillside, Thou canst cause a thought of peace, Or an aching thought to cease, Or a gleam of joy to burst On a soul in sadness nurst Spare not thy hand, my child: Though the gladdened should never know The well-spring amid the wild, Whence the waters of blessing flow.

-George Macdonald.

O my God, my merciful God, I be-seech Thee in Thy beloved Son bless me with works of mercy and zeal of godliness; to suffer with the afflicted, to minister to the needy, to succor the miserable, to counsel those that go astray, to comfort the sorrowful, to relieve the oppressed, to nourish the poor, to cherish them that mourn, to forgive my debtors, to pardon them that trespass against me, to love them that hate me, to render good for evil, to despise none, but to honor them, to imitate the good, to beware of evil, to eschew vice and embrace virtue, in adversity patient, humble in prosperity, to guard the door of my mouth, to watch the enemies that compass my lips, to despise worldly things and earnestly to thirst after heavenly. Amen.

For the Children

The Muffled Drum

BY G. F. WOODBURY

Of course that drum had to be drummed because it was a new drum, and because it was a birthday present from his Uncle Hiram, and because it was Harry Hiller's birthday, and because four of Harry's boy friends were to spend the day with him, for it was Saturday.

But on the other hand Mrs. Hiller woke up in the morning with one of her splitting headaches, and Harry had learned that mamma's headache days were hard enough for her to bear if everybody kept as quiet as possible; and he loved his mamma enough to try to make it as comfortable as he could help to at such times.

The boys were on hand bright and early and were just near enough to the house to bring Harry to the yard with a shout. Tom Traver was counting "one, two, three," with caps in hand for a flourish, when Harry came in sight holding up his hand and waving at them to be still. Then the caps went on to their heads again and they came up with an inquiring look, as though they expected to hear that something awful had happened.

When Harry told them what it was, and that they would have to play very quietly in the barn, or else wait until some other day, and that they couldn't think of drumming a bit, their faces were full of something that looked very much like sympathy and regret about evenly mixed-sympathy for Mrs. Hiller and regret for Harry and the fun they had talked so much about.

Going to the barn at once, Harry brought out his drum and they all looked it over, wondering just how it would sound, but not venturing to try.

"What can we do, if we can't have our parade with the drum?" was the question they were all trying to answer as they sat together on the haymow.

Then all at once Harry spoke up: "Say, boys, lets play the soldiers were shot and killed and we'll bury'em. Uncle Hiram's told me all about it more'n once, 'n' I know just how to do it. You know they muffle the drum so's it don't sound loud at all when they're marching to the grave."

It was all the boys could do to keep from shouting at the prospect of playing the drum after all, and their caps did go up this time and they grabbed Harry by the hands and feet and lugged him across the haymow, as if they were carrying him upon a stretcher.

As there were only four besides the drummer they had to be content with something else than a boy to represent a dead soldier. At first they thought Tabby would do, but they found her too much alive to stay on the blanket they had fixed on to the pitchfork and hoe handles for a stretcher, so finally they stuffed an old pair of trousers and coat with straw and then things went quietly enough.

Harry found an old sheepskin with the wool on which he tied overhis drum, then he wound great balls of cloth on the ends of his drumsticks. In place of shooting the usual volleys over the grave with a gun, which, of course, they didn't have, they shot three arrows from a bow.

Then, with the hayrick for the grave and the haymow for the battle-field, the day passed in a far more interesting way than they had even anticipated before Mrs. Hiller's sickness had changed their plans. She was as little disturbed as though the five fun-loving boys were somewhere else, and at home and at school five boys found eager listeners to the story of "the muffled drum."

How Rabbits Fight

One day as I was quietly picking wild strawberries on a hill I heard a curious grunting down the side below me, then the quick thud! thud! of an angry rabbit. Among the bushes I caught a glimpse of rabbit ears. A fight was on.

Crouching beside a bluish spot, which I knew to be a rabbit's nest, was a big yellow cat. He had discovered the young ones and was making mouths at the thought of how they would taste, when the mother's thump startled him. He squatted flat, with ears back, tail swelled and hair standing up along his back, as the rabbit leaped over him. It was a glimpse of Molly's ears as she made the jump that I had caught. It was the beginning of the bout-only a feint by the rabbit, just to try the mettle of her antagonist.

The cat was scared, and before he got himself together Molly, with a mighty bound, was in the air again; and as she flashed over him she fetched him a stunning whack on the head that knocked him endwise. He was on his feet in an instant, but just in time to receive a stunning blow on the ear that sent him sprawling several feet down the hill. The rabbit seemed constantly in the air. Back and forth, over and over the cat she flew, and with every bound landed a terrific kick with her powerful hind feet that was followed by a puff of yellow fur.

The cat could not stand up to this. Every particle of breath and fight was knocked out of him at about the third kick. The green light in his eyes was the light of terror. He got quickly to a bush and ran away, else I believe that the old rabbit would have beaten him to death .- From Wild Life Near Home.



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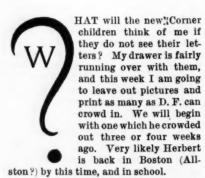
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The Conversation Corner



Dear Mr. Martin: I am eight years old, and would like to be a Cornerer. I live in Boston, but spend the summer in New Hampshire. They have Old Home Day here for the sons and daughters of New Hampshire to have a picnic. We all take our lunch, there is a lemonade stand at the grounds. We ate our dinner at 12 o'clock. In the afternoon they had speeches and at 4 o'clock the people began to go home. We have a horse, a dog, an old cat and two kittens. Some day I will tell you some more.

Webster, N. H. HERRERT A.

That's right-write, but take good care of that old cat!

Dear Mr. Martin: I am a little girl nine years old, and I would like to join the Corner. I enjoy the stories and letters in the Corner about kitties. I have a kitten by the name of John Hay; he is striped like a tiger. I have got two bunnies named Brownie and Elf; they are real cunning. I am going to try and do something for the Corner Cot.

Brewer, Me. MARV R

Her sister, "a little girl, eight years old," also wrote, and I will print her second letter:

My Dear Mr. Martin: I thank you for my certificate. I have made a cake; it is for a girl's birthday. How did you know my mamma's name? Our minister knows all about ferns. He gave us a ride into the coun-

try, and showed us the different kinds.

Brewer, Me. FRANCE FRANCES B.

Please thank your pastor for me, for being a "children's minister," and taking them out to ride, and telling them about things they see on the way. Perhaps you can find some geasters for that "cryptogamic" man in Cambridge.

Dear Mr. Martin: I will send you a lette which I have never done before. I am a little boy 8 years old, and I go to school. I am in the fifth grade. I study the Cyr Reader, the Normal Reader, Prince's Arithmetic, Wentworth's Arithmetic, besides geography, reading applications. ing, spelling, writing and physiology. I like the Conversation Corner and would like to be a Cornerer. We have a camp at Willoughby a Cornerer. We have a camp at Willoughby Lake and stay there all summer. We go in bathing clear out over our heads at the sand beach. We hear a great many birds sing there, but I like the cardinal grosbeak best. There are a great many boats on the lake and one passenger steamer. It is very cold at the lake in the winter time.

Barton, Vt.

It was very cold, too, on the October afternoon, some twenty-five years ago, when I visited your lake, after a long carriage ride. How ravenously we ate at the "Lake House"! I remember the high peaks on the sides of the lake-were they Mt. Hor and Mt. Pisgah?-and the beautiful view up the lake. Is Owl's Head still standing there at the northern end? Don't study too much in all those hooks!

Dear Mr. Martin: I am almost seven years old. I would like to join the Conversation

Corner. I have a dog named Brownie, and a cat named Dick. I put them in my doll carriage, but they jump out again, and do not want me to push them.
Brookline, Mass.

OLIVE MCK.

Better let the cat and the rabbit, who have strong, quick feet of their own, walk, and let your dolls ride-I suppose they never get old enough to walk, do they?

My Dear Mr. Martin: . . . In the last Corner [Oct. 26] you spoke of a little girl of six being the youngest Cornerer. We wondered if you had forgotten that my little brother Bruce is six, too. He was delighted to receive the certificate.

Bridgeport, Ct.

I am sorry I said that, for now that I come to Bruce's letter in my pile I see what he says. But how am I to know that he is not a little older than the sixyear-old San Francisco girl?

Dear Mr. Martin: I am six years old and Dear Mr. Martin: I am six years old and I would like to join the Corner. I take music lessons and can play Moss Rose Waltz, that is by Schubert. We could not go to Shefield this summer, so we went to Goshen instead. It was very hilly on the road to Goshen. The house was very near the church. There was a pond called Tyler Pond, which was a little way from the house. Mrs. G. and Ruth and Dorothy and we walked up to Ivy Mountain tower. It was a six mile walk, and some of the way was woods and there were checkerberries, blueberries and birchbark on the way. Good-by.

Bridgeport, Ct.

Can a boy six years old walk six miles? I am more than six years old, but I cannot play the Moss Rose waltz. I think Bruce is "almost seven years old"!

Dear Mr. Martin: I am six years old and to to school with my sister in the fourth rade. We live on a farm near the White grade. grade. We live on a farm near the White Mountains. We have geese, ducks, chickens, sheep and calves. We have two kittens and a dog. His name is Prince. He drives the cows to the pasture and back again. Our principal's name is Mr. Martin as well as yours. Are you really and truly Mr. Martin? I wish you would come and see us some time and we'd find out.

With much love.

With much love Franconia, N. H. POLLY P.

Here is another competitor with Bruce for being the youngest Cornerer! I remember "footing it in Franconia" once with a friend, and after we had visited the "Old Man of the Mountain," we spent a night at a farmhouse : I am sure it was with this very family. That was more than six years ago, but there were two little girls there-Polly's sisters no doubt.

I am much pleased at one thing-that all the children seem to be interested in their school and studies, now that their vacation is over. Somewhere this summer I met a teacher in the public schools of a certain city, and asked her if she knew one of our Cornerers, a nice boy. by the name of — — . "Yes, I know him—O, he is a nice boy, but"—rather sadly—"he is a holy terror to his teachers"! That made me sad. Is it possible that any of our Cornerers who write such good letters and had such happy times on the beach and in the mountains in vacation time, are unkind to their teachers and get along poorly in their studies' when they are back in school? If it is ever so, it must be because they "do not think"!

(For the Old Folks)

APOLOGY TO CORRESPONDENTS

I often wish I could explain to numerous Corner correspondents why their letters are neither published or answered. Besides the inexorable limitations of time and space-I mean my time, and the space of the Old Folks' column-there are other reasons. Sometimes the letters have no signature, or only initials; that precludes publication or any other attention, except the feeling of regret that an excellent communication must go to the waste-basket.

Sometimes there is a proper signature, but no address; that of course precludes a reply. (I will not say "of course," for occasionally even this double limitation is overcome: a few years ago a lady sent an interesting letter, signing her name in initials, and her residence as "Connecticut"-posting the letter in Massachusetts! Fortunately, however, the full name and address were obtained, and she has proved one of our most valuable correspondents.) In some cases a letterand that from a total stranger-requests or evidently expects a personal reply, but is written on a postal card, on which, of course, it would be impossible to inclose a return stamp!

But many other letters with full signature and address-and perhaps a stamp ! -go into the "unanswered drawer," and are often taken to libraries or referred to experts, in the hope of finding somehow, somewhere, sometime, further light on their queries. One of these waiting questions was

"THE LITTLE HINDERING THING"

The lines were asked for March 30. Several copies have been sent: said to have been "written by an English laborer, whose child was suddenly killed by the falling of a beam." One scrap-book gives Gerald Massey as the writer.

They laid her in her little grave, Amid the flowers of spring, When the green corn began to wave, And the glad birds to sing, And happy voices were around, When hers was silent as the ground.

Sweet laughing child! thy cottage door Sweet laughing child! thy octage dot Stands free and open now, But ah! the sunshine glids no more The gladness of thy brow; Thy merry step hath passed away, Thy pleasant voice is hushed for aye.

Oh! when the pleasant summer morn Shines over wood and fell, And far along the cornfields borne Is heard the village bell; When the loud wagon is laid by, And wearied beasts rest quietly,

They never more shall carry thee They never more shall carry thee
To listen to the psalm,
Which o'er the meads and sheep-strewn lea
Floats in the summer calm;
Their echoes reach thy mother's room,
But oh! they breathe above thy tomb.

Thy mother by the fireside sits And listens to thy call, And slowly—slowly as she knits, Her quiet tears down fall; Her little hindering thing is gone, And undisturbed she may work on

These sweet lines sound like Massey, but I do not find them in his poems, and it may be that they were really written by some peasant.

mrs mestin

The Literature of the Day

Sir Richard Calmady *

Only a woman could have written this intense and powerful book. Strength, indeed, is the first descriptive word that suggests itself-a lavish and imperfectly mastered and restrained power of vision and expression, which grips and holds the attention of the reader from the first. It would have made for the success of the story to have retrenched it here and there, yet on a careful reading it is not easy to suggest where the retrenchment should begin. The author sees not merely her characters, but the scenes in which they move with such comprehensive vision that one forgives the absence of that single word which in its just relations is itself a picture in enjoyment of the rich detail which etches out the picture stroke by stroke.

The problem of the book is the problem of the ages-how to live-stated in terms of present experience in the case of an English gentleman, who has everything that wealth and love can give, with the hindrance of a crippling and deforming bodily lack. It is his widowed mother's problem also. She who brought him into the world, perfect in everything but this, shields and companions him and goes with him to the point where a great disappointment drives him out to taste the good and evil of the world alone. Then she waits with broken energy while he wrestles with the problem of suffering and enjoyment, of rebellion and faith, in other companionship.

No man could have drawn these contrasted portraits of the mother in her agony that grows to faith and the beautiful wanton whom the hero sets up as his love's ideal divinity. The story of the disillusionment is not for children or for weaklings, but the book, however momentarily disagreeable, is ethically sound. It is rich in character. The stage is broad and there are many actors, each of whom

stands out before us a distinct individ-

uality.

Mrs. Harrison has taken the pen name of a man. Her father was Charles Kingslev and she has much of his intensity of passion. Her book is in many ways a masterpiece, which no one who has read it is in the least likely to forget. And its pages are rich in sayings which impress themselves upon the memory by clear thought expressed in the happiest fashion. One of these, indeed, might serve as a motto for the book, as it is a true picture of the thought and character of one of its heroines. "And so it happened that the tone of her meditations altered, being increasingly attuned to a serious, but very real, congratulation. For she perceived that the tragedy of human life also constitutes the magnificence of human life, since it affords, and always must afford, supreme opportunity of heroism."

A Great Historian *

In so far as this book is a biography it has the merit of being accurate and suggestive rather than detailed and conclusive. The editor has not obtruded himself, and has been content to tell his tale where the letters of Green do not fulfill that end. As letters they are somewhat above the average, but not

of the first class.

For sidelights on the characters of men like Jowett, Stanley, Bryce and Gladstone and women like Mary Arnold Ward, for revelation of the searchings of heart which honest-minded Anglican clergymen endured in the first decades of the last half of the last century, for their picture of the brave struggle of a noble soul against two of man's worst enemies, ill-health and unbelief, and for disclosure of the ideals of a gifted historian and the struggle he had to make contemporaries like Freeman enlarge their conception of what the history of

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a people should be, the letters were well-worth printing, and should be read.

The type of character revealed at times reminds one of Amiel, although with vastly more to its credit in work accomplished during life than Amiel had. Green's life and death were not those of a Christian believer of the Pauline type, but rather of a modern Stoic, and on some of the vital doctrines of Christianity his last positions were agnostic. In these days, when interest in mysticism is reviving, it is interesting to find him writing in 1861 to his most intimate friend of the period: "In the union of mysticism with freedom of thought and inquiry will, I am persuaded, be found the faith of the future."

Old Books in Beautiful Dresses

It is an age of beautiful books, which does not mean that all, or even the majority, of books issued are beautiful, but

*Letters of John Richard Green, edited by Leslie Stephen. pp. 512. Macmillan Co. \$4.00.

that the art of selecting and combining good paper, clear and well-cut type, strong and agreeable bindings and convenient shapes has never been carried further than a few of our publishers now carry it. We have occasion every week to refer to this fine art of bookmaking as we notice the new publications of the day; we desire to call attention at the moment to several skillful and beautiful reissues of books long known to the lovers of good literature.

Latest in time of issue, and coming to us only in a single volume as yet, is The Temple Bible.* To those who are familiar with the Temple Shakespeare, with its light and convenient square volumes, beautiful workmanship and tasteful ornamentation, no better commendation need be offered than the statement that this new Bible is to be made upon a similar plan. The first volume, preceding in time the general introduction by Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter, is edited by Professor

Savce, who contributes an interesting introduction and full notes. The whole work is to be complete in twenty-six volumes, including one devoted to the general introduction and an experimental volume (Ecclesiasticus) from the Apocrypha. The text will be that of the Authorized Version, and the books are to be handled by the editors as pure literature and without

sectarian bias.

Very different in kind of interest. but also of almost world-wide circulation, are the stories known as the Arabian Nights' Entertainments t According to the Oriental tradition these tales of love, magic and adventure were originally gathered for the entertainment of the daughter of Queen Esther. They are, in fact, the chief common literary monument of the ancient Eastern world. Happy is he who knew them as a child; he will enjoy these old favorites in their

beautiful dress and completer rendering. And he will be surprised in reviewing the scenes of his earlier delight to see how, underlying the Mohammedan varnish, the many and differing national types of Asia appear. The abridged edition is better for children, though it must be a very prurient imagination which can take offense at the Oriental atmosphere and frank outspokenness of this translation. There is, however, more nudity in some of the many spirited illustrations than we approve.

The next reproduction, in the same beautiful workmanship, comprises the Temple edition of the works of Honoré Balzac, t The volumes are small enough for the pocket and lightly but sufficiently bound. Of Balzac's place in the develop-

^{*} The Temple Rible The First Book of Moses, Called Genesis, edited by Prof. A. H. Sayce. pp. 170. J. B. Lippincott Co. 40 cents net.

[†] The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, translated from the Arabic by E. W. Lane. 6 vols. pp. 303, 307, 256, 344, 432, 480. Macmillan Co. \$9.00.

[‡] Balzac's Comedie Humaine, edited by George Saintsbury. 40 vols. Macmillan Co. \$40.

^{*}The History of Sir Richard Calmady. By Lucas Malet. pp. 687. Dodd, Mead & Co. 31.50.

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ment of modern literature there is no longer any question. His tremendous industry is witnessed by these forty volumes. His knowledge of life, his influence upon the writers not only of his own nation, but also of England and America, his constructive skill and comprehensive aim, which was nothing less, indeed, than a complete study and representation of human nature, have given him a fame which amply deserves this monument of skillful editing and handsome bookmaking. Each volume has an etched frontispiece, the translation is by different hands, the introductions are by the general editor, and each story is complete in itself.

In similar form and of like excellence of workmanship is the Temple edition of the works of the Brontës, Charlotte, Emily, Anne and Pat-rick.* These famous stories have their own unquestioned place in the hearts of readers of English and have awakened a personal interest in the life and character of their authors which shows no signs of decay. Of Patrick Brontë these Cottage Poems are the sole literary monument.

The New Books

. * . In some cases, books an nounced in this department will be reviewed editorially

HOLIDAY BOOKS

The Chinese Boy and Girl, by Issac Taylor Headland. pp. 176. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.00 net

Professor Headland's Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes, which aroused so much public interest and curiosity, followed appropriately this further study of Chin-ese childhood. The picture-bordered pages in red and blue and the many illustrations please the eye, and the author shows the same alertness and sympathy in observation and skill in transferring into English which were so marked in the earlier book. Nursery rhymes, games, toys, shows and entertainments, and stories told to children make

up the repertory of the book.

It is beautiful as well as instructive and enning with a weird story of the supernatural,

Norse Stories, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. pp. 250. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.80. In this beautifully printed and illustrated volume Mr. Mabie adds the charm of his style to the old myths of the Northland and makes the stories so interesting that they will be enjoyed by both old and young. The high moral tone of the Norse legends is well brought out, from the making of the world to the end of all things.

Winsome Womanhood, by Margaret E. Sang-ster. pp. 260. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$2.50 net.

Mrs. Sangster's book comes to us in this new edition in right holiday guise, with illuminated borders and ornamental initials on its broad and beautifully printed pages. It has, in addition, many full-page photographs, which

*Wuthering Heights, 2 vols., by Emily Brontë; The Professor, 2 vols.; Jane Eyre, 2 vols.; Villette, 2 vols.; Shirley, 2 vols., by Charlotte Bronte; The Tenant of Wildfell Hall, by Anne Brontë, 2 vols. Macmillan Co.

are of the moment's fashionable out-of-focus mistiness. It is not needful to point out again the author's equipment as a writer of helpful counsel for women. Those who love book will enjoy it in this luxurious dre and it will make new friends, drawn by the eye and rewarded in the heart.

Love in Literature and Art, by Esther Singleton. pp. 289. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.60 net. A quintessence of sweets from the literature of the world, with illustrations from the artists' graphic representations of love scenes. It would be a beautiful gift from a lover to his lady—if he did not fear that his own love-making might be outshone.

A Japanese Miscellany, by Lafcadio Hearn. pp. 305. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.60 net. In the life of his adopted country Mr. Hearn finds an inexhaustible source of copy. The contents of this volume are various, begin-

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UNCLE TOBY AND THE WIDOW

followed by a study of dragon-flies and trans-lations of the songs of Japanese children. The case of O-Dai is either a true story and an impeachment of some particular mission-ary, or it is an imaginary one and a libel on missionary good sense in general. But Mr. Hearn is too much in love with his Japanese as they are to be able to put himself in the place of strangers who come to preach an iconoclastic religion.

Romantic Castles and Palaces, as seen and described by famous writers, edited by Esther Singleton. pp. 395. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.60 net.

Viewed in the light of their historical significance, the forty-eight edifices described in this book become something more than specimens of noble or fantastic architecture. specimens of noble or fantastic architecture. The compiler has selected, from a dozen countries, the castle or palace which is the best epitome of national life. The Palazzo Vicchio, for instance, is a record in stone, marble and bronze of four centuries of Florentine art and history. Each building is represented by a good photograph and the descriptions are culled from such eminent writers as Scott, Hawthorne, Dumas, De Amicis, Gautier, J. A. Symonds and Robert Louis Stevenson. A cultivated and discriminating taste is shown in the choice of both building and text. Those who have visited the various places will find the book particularly enjoyable. the book particularly enjoyable.

RELIGION

Sermons on the International Sunday-School Lessons for 1902, by the Monday Club. pp. 388. Pilgrim Press.

These sermons, while possessing the individ-ual characteristics of the writers, also reflect the judgment of the club of ministers in and about Boston which has been kept together for twenty-five years, chiefly by the literary labors which produce the yearly volumes of this series. The sermons are subject to care-ful criticism and often considerable emenda-

tion by the club before they are printed. As usual, they follow the Sunday school lessons of the year to come.

The Early Religion of Israel, by James Robertson, D. D. 2 vols. pp. 296, 293. Thomas Whittaker. \$1.60

A new issue of a well-known study of the Old Testament religion, last published in a second edition in 1892. Conservative in point of view, and historical rather than literary in its field of discussion.

Select Notes, a commen-taryon the International Sun-day School Lessons for 1902, by F. N. and M. A. Peloubet. pp. 361. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.25.

This twenty-eighth annual volume maintains the high standard of excellence of its predecessors, and shows improvement as a comprehensive manual. treats the portions of the Bible under consideration in their historical relations. and makes excellent use of harmonies, charts and pie-

The Illustrative Lesson Notes for 1902, by Rev. T. B. Neely, D. D., LL. D., and R. R. Doherty, Ph. D. pp. 395. Eaton & Mains. \$1.25. continuation of the series A continuation of the series which has been issued annually for many years on the International Sunday School Lessons. The plan gives the interpretation of each lesson, methods for teaching, a homily and a bear illustration. key illustration. A wise and scholarly guide to Bible study. A neat pocket hand-book by the same authors, containing condensed material, is issued at 25 cents a

First Lesson Book, The Young People's Lesson Book, The Lesson Handbook, 1902. Berean Series—all edited by Thomas B. Neely, D. D., LL. D. Eaton & Mains. 15 and 25 cents.

How? When? Where? by J. R. Miller, D. D. Helpful addresses on the right beginning and conduct of the Christian life.

RIOGRAPHY

Cavalier and Puritan in the Days of the Stuarts, by Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. pp. 367. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50. A compilation from the diary and private papers of Sir Richard Newdigate, a man of complex character, half Cavalier, half Puritan, wholly Protestant, a scholar and country gentleman but peppery, inconsistent and ex-travagant. From the frank records one gains travagant. From the frank records one gains a vivid idea of the turmoil of political life in the days of Charles II., the lax principles, the frequent duels among the upper classes, the deep potations and hot tempers, the religious intolerance and persecution of the Quakers. The entries concerning his private life and domestic affairs are highly enter-

taining. In addition to the diary he left some closely written manuscript books of devotional meditation. In one is a prayer for patience, in which he asks to have his "unbridled nature stayed this day and ever from all discontentedness of mind, and doubtings, fears, murmurings and furious actions."
Despite his inconsistencies we feel a warm pespite his inconsistencies we feel a warm sympathy with this strange compound of Cavalier and Puritan, and his portrait by Lely, which forms the frontispiece, shows an attractive personality. The extracts from the news-writers, the prototype of the mod-ern reporter, given in their quaint but often picturesque language, forms an interesting part of the book.

Israel Putnam, by William Farrand Livingston. pp. 442. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35 net.

Fourth in the series of books called American Men of Energy. If any man deserved that title it was the hero of this true and stirring life history, who began the world as the youngest of a New England family of twelve children, and was pioneer farmer, soout, tavern keeper, soldier, and did whatever his hand found to do with all his might. It is a record which every one who wishes to under-

record which every one who wishes to under-stand the beginnings of America ought to read. Whatever may be said of Putnam's generalship, he was a fighter through and through and a fighter through and through and a patriot of the sturdiest quality. It was his opportunity that he lived in the time of the French and In-dian wars and of the Revolution, and as an example of the strenu-ous life he was a man after Presi-dent Roosevelt's heart.

The True Thomas Jefferson, by William E. Curtis. pp. 395. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.00 net. An unconventional biography of

An unconventional biography of the third President, aiming to show in brief compass just what manner of man he was. Mr. Curtis has studied his voluminous materials to good purpose, and the reader is brought close to the life of his sub-His judgment is that Jefferject. His judgment is that Jenerson "was probably the most accomplished man in public life, as well as the most versatile." The pictures are well chosen and illustrative of the material.

V. R. I., Queen Victoria, Her Life and Empire, by the Marquis of Lorne. pp. 379. Harper & Bros. \$2.50 net.

The official family biography by the

The official family biography by the Duke of Argyle, the Queen's son-in-law, who, however, retains for the uses of the book his second and more familiar title as Marquis of Lorne. The aim is ambitious, covering the events as well as the personal experiences of the Queen's reign. There is much fresh matter in the account of the early days, and the court view of events is often interesting. There are many portraits, most of them already familiar to the public. One cannot help regretting that the Queen's taste in art was not of a kind which has left a record in pictures commenwhich has left a record in pictures commen-surate with the importance of her reign.

A Memorial to Marshall Henshaw, D. D., LL. D., by Rev. George H. Tilton. pp. 39. Uni-versity Press, Cambridge. 50 cents. The well-told life story of a distinguished New England educator.

Happy Day, or the Confessions of a Woman Minister, by Emma E. Bailey. pp. 480. Euro-pean Publishing Co. \$2.00. This rather minutely told story of the life experiences of a woman who has been a min-ister of the Universalist Church for nearly a quarter of the Universalist Church for hearly a quarter of a century will be of especial inter-est to those who know and love the author. Yet such a deeply earnest and religious spirit as pervades the book is always helpful.

PICTION

Young Barbarians, by Ian Maclaren. pp. 318.
Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.35 net.
Stories written for men rather than boys,
though the latter will read them with avidity.
How wholesome the effect will be is a question. Like Kipling's Stalky book, we fear it
may swell the tide of wanton mischief in our
schools, for boys take things as they are written without much appreciation of irony.
Speng, the leader of the seminary boys, "who

had acquired in the stables a wealth of pro-fanity which was the amazement of the school," as we are more than once assured, learns manliness under the hard rule of a teacher who inspires respect by persistent thrashing and a noble character. As leader of a lawless crew of half-grown lads, Speug plans invariably successful mischief, more or plans invariably successful mischief, more of less disturbing to the peace of the community. The book is an interesting example of the au-thor's method. He builds up his picture of a neighborhood by a series of sketches in which one after another of the characters is made

Mistress Joy, by Grace M. Cooke and Annie B. McKinney. pp. 370. Century Co. \$1.50. novel of unusual interest, smooth and

graceful in style, although a work of collab-oration. The heroine, Joyce Valentine, is the daughter of a Methodist preacher, a man most attractive personality, who helped the foundations of Methodism in the lay the foundations of Methodism in the South. Joyce herself intended to become a preacher, but is wooed and half won by an aristocratic young Englishman. Her final choice between a life of luxury and one of self-sacrifice is wrought out with dramatic effect, introducing gay scenes in New Orleans,

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where Joyce opens a ball with the young Duc d'Orleans, afterward Louis Philippe. The beautiful consecration of the pioneer Chris-tians is one of the strong features of a book which, viewed from any standpoint, is worthy of hearty praise.

Papa Bouchard, by Molly E. Seawell. pp. 261. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25. An old bachelor had been all his life under the restraints of a sister who had become an elderly spinster in a dull home in Paris. They are served by a prim servant and his primmer wife. A parrot is the only other member of the family. Parrot, master and man quit the house for gayer scenes. They find them in plenty and get into amusing scrapes, such as only a feminine mind could invent. It is rank nonsense, cleverly conceived and fit to entertain a tired man in a leisure hour.

The Road to Frontenac, by Samuel Merwin. pp. 404. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50. This dramatic portrayal of Indian life at the This dramatic portrayal of Indian life at the end of the seventeenth century and of the treatment which captured white folks suffered at their hands has a love story running through it and standing out in bold relief from its somber and tragic setting. Full of action and blood flows freely. It is a romance of the St. Lawrence and will appeal to lovers of that northern river as well as to those interested in Indian stories.

The Golden Arrow, by Ruth Hall. pp. 316. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25. New England colonial life affords the threads which are woven into warp and woof of this

bright story. It begins in Boston, it touches, by allusion or adventure, the colonies down the coast as far as Maryland. It comes between books for boys and girls and for older readers—the motive of action in the latter half being rather beyond the sphere of boyish thought and rather ghastly in itself.

Mistress Brent. pp. 352. Little, Brown & Co. This tale of early days in the Baltimore col-This tale of early days in the Baltimore colony has a curiously wooden effect. The historic verities are doubtless accurately observed, and there is incident enough to satisfy the most exacting reader, but none of the actors in the drama, male or female, seem to be real or alive. Mistress Brent herself, vague, fantastic, self-willed, is incomprehensible to the end of the tale, and though she has, very possibly, a root in reality, the reader is left as skeptical as those who listened to the tale of "Mr. Harris," and "didn't believe there was no such person." no such person."

Constantinople and Its Problems, by H. O. Dwight, LL. D. pp. 298. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.25 net.

The author knows the city of whose life and

influence he writes as a missionary of broad
views knows the scenes of his labors.
In its history, life, its mingled population and its meaning for the life
of two continents Constantinople or two continents Constantinople is unique among the cities of the world. To understand this town of Christian hope and Moslem occupation, and to estimate the forces which must shape its future, the reader ought to follow the pages of this hook. this book.

The Isle of the Shamrock, by Clif-ton Johnson. pp. 258. Macmillan Co. 82,00.

Mr. Johnson and his camera are pleasant and profitable companions in the Emerald Isle. He has the art of getting close to the people, and poses them for his photographs with remarkable skill.

On the Great Highway, by James Creelman. pp. 418. Lothrop Publish-ing Co. \$1.20 net. Glimpses of great men and events

by a well-known newspaper correspondent. The chapters have the spondent. The chapters have the fine qualities of the reporter's style and show a vivid interest in human life and historic action. The range of subject is wide, beginning with an interview with the pope and clos-ing with an impression of the last hours of President McKinley.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A Son of Satsuma, or With Perry in Japan, by Kirk Munroe. pp. 306. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00 net.

With the story of a poor bound boy, who fi-nally manages to change places with a sailor lad and so enter upon the life of adventure for which he is fitted, the author has mingled a good allowance of American history. The book is sure to interest boys. They will learn from it something of the importance of Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan, and its effect upon the Japanese empire.

enect upon the Japanese empire.

A Boy of Old Japan, by R. Van Bergen. pp. 246. Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

A story of the beginning of Japan's transformation, with the warfare between the Samurai and the Shogun, which began in 1858 and lasted almost ten years. The book introduces by name the heroes of that time. The author was himself in Japan during the war, and knew personally most of the men of whom he speaks. The style is clear, though there is a tendency to use Japanese terms where English would do, and boys will find the book lish would do, and boys will find the book readable.

Margot, by Millicent E. Mann. pp. 231. A.C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00 net.
Margot is a little French girl, whose father was a Huguenot and a shoemaker at the court of Louis XIV. In the flight of the family to

or Louis XIV. In the night of the ramily to America the child is separated from her parents, lives first with some Dutch settlers, is captured by Indians and finally taken to Canada, where there is a joyful reunion. A pretty story, and well adapted to awaken a taste for historical reading.

Her Sixteenth Year, by Helen Dawes Brown. pp. 191. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00 net.

Those who some years ago made the acquaint-ance of Little Miss Phœbe Gay will enjoy knowing her in her sixteenth year. To be sure, few girls of fifteen can boast of such varied experiences of usefulness and happivaried experiences or usefulness and nappi-ness as fell to Miss Phœbe's lot, from intro-ducing a neglected genius to an admiring public to the joys of a Harvard Class Day, but all girls will enjoy reading about them.

The Three Young Ranchmen, by Capt. Ralph Bonehill. pp. 246. Saalfield Pub. Co. \$1.00. Depicts the rough life and hardships of youthful miners on a lonely ranch in the mountains of Idaho. Highly spiced with daring and adventure

The Youngest Girl in the School, by Evelyn Sharp. pp. 326. Macmillan. \$1.50. Why is every good little girl in an English school always misunderstood and badly treated, until her sweetness and a possible accident bring all the school to her feet, while

Sharp's story cannot claim great originality, but it is prettily told and will interest most children.

The Prize Watch, by Emily G. Fuller. pp. 250. Saalfield Pub. Co. \$1.00.

A mother entertains her little invalid daughter by writing the story of her own schooldays and reading one chapter to the child each day. The story hinges on the contest for a prize, a silver watch, and shows how the effort was the means of overcoming a jealous disposition.

Swedish Fairy Tales, by Anna Wahlenberg, pp. 158. A. C. Mc-Clurg & Co. \$1.00 net. Pleasant imaginative stories, be-

longing rather to modern literary art than ancient folk-lore. Beau-tifully printed and with taking pictures.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Rights of Man, by Lyman Abbott, D. D. pp. 375. Houghton, Mifflu & Co. \$1.30 net. The Lowell lectures delivered in

Boston in February, 1901, but thoroughly revised from the stenographic reports. Dr. Abbott's grasp of thought and power of clear and enthusiastic statement are well illustrated in this book, which gathers up his teaching on pressing and fundamental ques-tions of American life.

George Washington and Other American Addresses, by Frederic Harrison. pp. 252. Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Harrison's recent visit to America was fruitful in public ad-Mr dresses, which are here gathered into a single volume. The most significant in its revelation of the large place which Washington has come to assume in English thought is that from which the title of the book is taken. The one which will be most widely interesting is that delivered at Byrn Mawr and devoted to reminiscences of the great men of the last century. Mr. Harrison does not take a hopeful view of the tendencies of the time.

"The lesson of the nineteenth century," he says, "is that our morality, our philosophy, our religion have broken down. . . . Unless the twentieth century can recast morality, philosophy and religion we shall go down a steep place into the sea like the herd of swine." We have no fears for Christianity, in swine." We have no fears for Christianity, in spite of the discouraging facts upon which the author's judgment is founded; and no fear that the way of religious reconstruction will follow the lines of that positivism which he outlines in his closing paragraph.

Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang. pp. 229.
Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.00 net.

Must be described as a personal appreciation of a great poet by a genuine but lesser one. Mr. Lang is also a maker of many books and this one, while of considerable interest, is rather professional than inspired. It clings fast to the multiplicable biography and add little. fast to the published biography and adds little to our knowledge of the genius of its subject.

Two Centuries' Growth of American Law, 1701-1901, by Members of the Faculty of the

Yale Law School. pp. 538. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.00 net.

One of the Yale Bicentennial publications. Reviews an important part of the history of the United States, and many students will welcome these sketches of the principal changes made in the course of the developm changes made in the course of the development of American law, and its points of departure from the common law of England. Professor Woolsey sums up briefly the contributions which our country has made to international law. There is an index and a list of cases law.

The Boy Problem, by William Byron Forbush. pp. 194. Pilgrim Press. 75 cents net.

A new and enlarged edition of an indispensable book for those who wish to study the opportunities of the church in education and organization, and the boy nature with which educators have to deal.

The Tone Masters and Their Interpreters.



Copyright, F. H. Revell Co.

From The Chinese Boy and Girl

a Musical Game, by Mrs. Dwight M. Marsh, Amherst, Mass. 50 cents. eard game devoted to musical history.

Through Hell with Hiprah Hunt, by Arthur Young. Zimmerman, \$1.50.

Book Chat

Balfour's Life of R. L. Stevenson is reported as having made a good hit in London.

At a book auction in New York recently an autograph of Washington brought only \$12 50.

Thomas Hardy denies the statement of the London Bookman that he has determined not to write any more novels.

The English Illustrated Magazine is to be turned into a review of books and literature on the model of the American Critic and Bookman.

A successful novelist does not of nec grow wealthy. The will of Sir Walter Besant shows that the whole value of his estate was less than \$50,000.

A monument in memory of Sir Walter Besant is to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Society of Authors which he founded and supported so loyally.

D. C. Heath & Company, the Boston publishers, have just opened a London office for the sale and distribution of their publications and especially their school and college text-books.

A committee has undertaken to raise money by popular subscription for a statute to Whittier in Amesbury, Mass., the town where he lived for over half a century and where most of his life work was done.

A Russian woman, Madame Kaissavow, left behind her at her death a library

of nearly 18,000 volumes, every one of them written by a woman. No book by a man was allowed standing room on her shelves.

Original editions of Blake's Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience—two little volumes printed and published by himself and including much of his best lyrical work-were sold in London the other day for \$3,500.

The booksellers and publishers are so busy with the Christmas trade that they have no time for interesting gossip. Ask them what is going on and they will switch you off to the merits of some one of the books of the season.

The Wisconsin Historical Library has received from Theodore Schroeder of Salt Lake City one of the largest existing collections of books on the history of the Mormons. The whole number of books, pamphlets and other documents is 23,000.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins is henceforth only to be known by that name to the lovers of her books. Having finished her new story, The Portion of Labor, she has given up spinsterhood and in private life will be known as Mrs. Dr. Charles M. Freeman of Metuchen, N. J.

Once more I believe in the popularity of what I may call the magic carpet book. By that I mean the book that carries you away out of your environment, out of your toil, out of yourself, which transports you in a moment as by Arabian magic into a new scene Books that do this are almost certain to have considerable literary merit.—Claudius Clear, in The British Weekly.

The newspapers are not yet content to pass over the evident incongruity of publishing the intimate correspondence of lovers. Here, for example, is the joke made by the Washington Star :

"How do you know he loves you?" said

Miss Cayenne.

"He writes me such beautiful letters."

"Humph! That isn't love. That's literature.

A Rule of Life

To work fearlessly, to follow earnestly after truth, to rest with a childlike confidence in God's guidance, to leave one's lot willingly and heartily to him-this is my sermon to my self. If we could live more within sight of heaven, we should care less for the turmoil of earth.-From Letters of John Richard Green,

The Making of a Nation*

IV. Its Independence Proclaimed

By Rev. A. E. DUNNING

a work and has accepted the call, his business is God's business for a special purpose. He may understand it imperfectly and may make mistakes, but he must not fail to undertake it. Whenever obstacles appear, he must do as he is commanded and trust God for the results. This was Moses' position. With human shrinking, fear and doubt struggling with faith, he entered on his mighty task. Let us see what he accomplished. The drama may be presented in these three acts:

1. The challenge. Moses and Aaron faced the king of Egypt with the message from their God, "Let my people go." The answer of Pharaoh was the natural one that he did not know their God. Their act brought heavier burdens and intolerable distress to the Hebrews. The reason Moses urged was that they needed to hold a religious festival by themselves. Pharaoh's reply was that he would give them so much to do that they would have no time to think about festivals. He compelled them to add to their building task the collection of straw to make the bricks. When they pleaded for deliverance from this injustice Pharaoh told them its cause. Then they turned against their new deliverer, who found himself repudiated both by his own people and the Egyptian king.

This is the common lot of reformers. Men are not set free from old abuses merely by rebukes of those who abuse them. They themselves share the responsibility for their condition. They have yielded to it without righteous protest, or from advantages they hoped for from it. Bad government was not invented by city bosses. It has been created by those who have suffered wrongs to exist in expectation that wrongs would fall on others while they would escape or get compensations that would offset their suffering.

Moses taught Pharaoh who Jehovah was by wonder-working, but only convinced him that Jehovah was a greater wonder-worker than the gods of Egypt. Aaron's rod wrought mischief for all the land, but so did the rods of the magicians. Still, the magicians could not cure the mischief they had wrought. Pharaoh's first lesson of Jehovah was when Moses at his request prayed Jehovah to remove the plague of frogs and the request was granted. As the death of the frogs and the lice that came from the dust were acknowledged by the magicians to be the acts of the God of the Hebrews, Pharaoh was brought face to face with Jehovah and met the challenge which commanded him to cease his oppression. The issue became clear. The Hebrews demanded release as an act of justice.

2. The refusal. In every reform the first step is to secure acknowledgment of the justice of the change demanded. Pharaoh admitted this when he said, "Go ye, sacrifice to your God in the land."

*The Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 8. Text, Ex. 4: 28-11: 10. International Lesson, Moses

When a man has been called by God to But he hedged about his permission with conditions which left the Hebrews in his hand. Plague followed plague only to persuade him to find new ways to avoid the issue. He would let them worship Jehovah, but without leaving the country. He would let them leave, but only a little way. He would let the men depart, but not the families; then the families but not the little ones; then the people but not the cattle. But already he had acknowledged himself in the wrong. "Jehovah is righteous, but I and my people are wicked,"

When the reformer has secured recognition of the righteousness of his cause, then the mightiest forces are on his side, even in the camp of the enemy. The movement of this story wonderfully shows the awakening of the conscience of Pharaoh and the Egyptians. At the outset of the struggle all his people were with him. As they saw more clearly the power opposed to them, his counselors urged him to let the people go. At last he admitted that he ought to do this, but self-interest and obstinacy prevailed. The issue, however, was no longer between Pharaoh and Moses. It was between Pharaoh and Jehovah, and Pharach hardened his heart against Jehovah.

In conflicts between parties in society and in a nation, and between nations, the issue is usually complicated. Each side claims to have the right, and usually each has some reason to support its claim. What is right in the abstract for a person or a party or a nation may be wrong in the actual conditions. There must be strife and misunderstandings and mutual accusations and much suffering in making clear the right and the wrong. Therefore we have sects and parties and wars. It is through these experiences that justice for all mankind is made to appear and is being gained.

3. The hand of Jehovah. When right is recognized on one side and wrong acknowledged on the other, then the Almighty hand appears. Then we may look for the pillar of cloud and of fire to guide the one and confuse the other. The righteous claim of the Israelites to independence was established on the proclamation of their leaders. The wickedness of Pharaoh's claim to hold them was admitted by himself. Thenceforth the contest was between the power of a strong nation over a weak and disorganized people with the righteous and Almighty God on their side. The hand that smote the Egyptians was the hand that guided the stars in their courses. Let the contest be short or long, but one result is possible. It is this faith that makes it worth while to live and work for the right. The contest between the Hebrews and the Pharaohs was long. We are studying the crisis now. In the next lesson we shall see the result.

Little will be gained by attempting to explain the perplexing questions that arise. Moses' request to Pharaoh that he might lead the people into the wilderness to sacrifice to God did not express his intention, but concealed it. The Lord

hardening Pharaoh's heart would seem to place on the Lord the responsibility for Pharaoh's evil deeds. The instruction to the Hebrews to spoil the Egyptians by borrowing their treasures when they took their departure is not justified by our views of morality. But such statements as these did not imply any want of integrity in the minds of the writers of the story, or in the minds of those for whom it was written. Reading it in our time we see the purpose for which it was written, and we recognize the truth that God is working to deliver his people out of the hands of their oppressors and that those who trust him and obey him so far as they know his will are his people.







In and Around Chicago

The Illinois Home Missionary Society re-joices that Hon. Thomas C. MacMillan has consented to serve the society another year as president. Few people, even in Illinois, realize what a field for missionary service the state presents. There are thirty-eight counties in which there is no Congregational church. This would not be so bad were there a sufficient number of other churches in these counties. Although missionary societies have been organized in the cities of Chicago and Peoria, it has not been possible to keep pace with the increase in population. The addition to the population of this state in the decade ending 1900 was 49,000 more than the increase in the twelve states of Washington. Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and the two Dakotas. We have within the limits of the state twenty-five cities with a population of more than 10,000 each.

It is evident that no arrangement ought to be made with the national society by which our Congregational churches should be reli-ved of their share of responsibility for the evangelization of Illinois. It would be unfortunate if, in the effort to unify the work, any pressure on these churches for the cultivation of this field were to be lifted. The churches on the whole seem to be pleased with the report of the committee of fifteen as signed by Drs. Lyman Abbott and W. E. Barton. They are grateful that, though they are simply auxiliary to the national society, they are still to be left free to manage their own work. Some persons, deeply interested, do not see why any money from Illinois should go directly to New York, rather than to the treasurer in Illinois; nor, if the amount given for state and city work here is to be reckoned as a part of the income of the national society, do they quite see why what it easts for the collection and administration of this money should not be added to the cost of collection and administration in New York.

Illinois is fortunate in having secured Rev. J. H. Wilson, who made such an extraordinary record at Spring Valley, as field super intendent. His success in reviving and strengthening discouraged churches is phenomenal. For the work which now presses in the rural districts and in the larger towns and cities of the state not less than \$100,000 a vear are needed.

The Congregational Club

The second meeting of the season was held in the Fine Arts Building, with a supper in the banquet room of the Auditorium, Monday evening, Nov. 18. Two hundred men were present. Rev. D. W. Forrest of Glasgow spoke briefly of the great step forward in Scotland through the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches. He has been lecturing at McCormick Seminary and at our own seminary. He supplied the Union Park Church Nov. 17. Rev. R. C. Hughes, the new president of Ripon College, said a few words in favor of the small college. The principal address was made by Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, head of the Chicago Training School for Missionaries, who gave an account of the work which the deaconesses have been able to do since 1886, when they were introduced into the Methodist Church in Chicago.

Dr. J. H. George, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was also introduced. He spoke for the seminary and its affiliated schools, dwelling on the contribution made through its departments for the training of foreign students, its work in the Chicago Commons and its establishment of a school in which young men and all who will can be ade quately trained in sacred music. He referred also to the movement, under the auspices of the State Association, for the training of young women for service in the churches and

especially as deaconesses. Dr. Milburn, the new pastor of Plymouth Church, made a rous ing address on some forms of work which the church of today especially needs. Between the addresses, none of them long, the Metro politan Quartet furnished instrumental mu

Case of Rev. Philip E. Holp

Friends of this minister should not at once decide against him, although charges are serious and ought to be cleared up if he intends to remain in the ministry. For five years he was pastor at Rogers Park, where he did a good work and was recognized as an able and faithful minister. In connection with his astoral duties he did a good deal of lecturing. In February, 1900, Mr. Holp accepted a call to Angola, Ind., where he established a reputation for brilliancy in the pulpit and for interest in public affairs, which led to the sugges-tion that he be sent to Congress. Meanwhile, he has been often absent on lecturing tours, ostensibly to obtain money to meet liabilities incurred while at Rogers Park. The assernow made, and the chairman of the church committee over his name vouches for its truth, that instead of being away on lecture tours he has spent the time of his absence in towns not fifty miles from Angola, and that the charges brought by his wife that he has been leading a dual life are fully substantiated. The investigation on the part of the church seems to have been thorough and without prejudice. It could not do otherwise than close its pulpit against its minister and make its reasons for doing se public. It is to be hoped that Mr. Holp will yet be able to show that he has not been leading a dual life, and that he has, as he asserts, been away from home lecturing in order to meet obligations which were pressing very heavily upon him. Rogers Park friends say that he has paid between one and two thousand dollars due in that town since going to Angola, and, therefore, hesitate to pronounce him guilty.

Rev. Pearse Pinch, in a paper before the Ministers' Meeting, Nov. 18, took the ground that the pulpit should assert itself in the discussion and settlement of the causes of the present day social unrest. For the agitator Mr. Pinch has little respect, but thinks men of wealth should be willing to make it clear to those whom they employ, and to that great number of people who feel that somehow the rewards of industry are unequally and un-justly distributed, that their gains are honestly obtained, and that their methods will bear the light of day.

Dedication of the Second Church

The Second Presbyterian Church, one of the historical institutions of Chicago, whose pastor is Rev. Pleasant Hunter, lost its noble edifice by fire a little more than a year ago. It has now been restored to far more than its former beauty. At the dedicatory services McPherson, a former pastor, preached. Although a down-town church, its members feel that it ought to be sustained where it is. With an endowment fund of at least \$100,000, left by the late John Crerar, it will have no serious difficulty in meeting expenses or in carrying on the mission work in which it has long been engaged. This is-one of the Presbyterian churches into which many Congregationalists have drifted, and which in all its sympathies has been in close relations with the work of Congregationalists.

FRANKLIN. Chicago, Nov. 23.

A daughter of the Maharajah of Lahore, India, is studying medicine in Chicago at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical College.

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Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks



EARLY in October a woolen manufacturer came to us for orders. He was willing to make up his finest woolens at considerable reductions if we would give him a large enough order to keep his mill running during dull season. We contracted for the newest fab. during dull season. We contracted for the newest fabrics for Winter and early Spring wear and shall make these goods into suits, skirts and cloaks to order only, and pass them on to you at one-third less than seally rejects. at one-third less than regular prices. Nearly all of our styles and materials share in this Sale. Note the se re-ductions:

Autions:
Suits in the newest models, made of up-to-date materials and lined throughout, suitable for Winter sndearly Spring we ar; former price

d to \$6.67.

\$10, reduced to \$6.67.
\$12 Suits reduced to \$8, \$15 Suits reduced to \$10
\$25 Suits reduced to \$16.67.

Handsome Costumes, made of Velveteen, Corduroy and Velvet Cords—the very newest materials; former price, \$21.50, reduced to \$14.34.
\$24 Costumes reduced to \$16.

\$27 Costumes reduced to \$18.

Latest designs in Skirts, with just the proper style to them; former price \$5, reduced to \$3.34.

\$6 Skirts reduced to \$4.

\$7.50 Skirts reduced to \$5.

\$10 Skirts reduced to \$6.67.

Long Outer Jackets, with a touch of Paris about them; former price, \$10, reduced to \$6.67.

\$15 Jackets reduced to \$10.

\$18 Jackets reduced to \$10.

\$18 Jackets reduced to \$10.

\$18 Jackets reduced to \$6.67.

\$15 Jackets reduced to \$6.67.

\$15 Jackets reduced to \$5.

\$30 Skirts reduced to \$5.

\$4.

\$7.50 Skirts reduced to \$5.

\$50 Skirts reduced to \$5.

Reduced Prices on Rainy-Day Suits, Traveling

duced Prices on Rainy-Day Suits, Traveling Suits, Rain-proof Coats and Skirts, etc.

We are also closing out Sample Suits and Skirts one-half of regular prices.

at one-half of regular prices.

The Catalogue, Samples and Reduced Price List, giving interesting information about this sale, will be sent free, at your request, but you must write quickly for the sale will last for a few weeks only and the choicest goods will be sold first. Your order will be filled promptly and to your liking—if you think not, send back the garment, and we will refund your money. It's your good will we want most.

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MENEELY & CO. BELL POUNDERS Vatervilet, West Troy, N. Y. Only Highest Grad CHIMES, PEALS, CHURCH BELLS, &C. to 0id Hencely Femaly, Estab. by And. Hencely, 1820

Kansas

Consulting State Editors: Rev. Messrs. L. P. Broad, Topeka; W. L. Sutherland, Great Bend; D. Baines-Griffiths, Kansas City

prominence than those they now occupy, yet have had strength to refuse them. choosing to remain in their fields. One said: "There are some peculiar obstacles here, but I take it these are sufficient reasons for staying till they are over-come." Another, invited to visit a field offering a salary a third larger than he was receiving and affording special educational advantages of which his family could well avail themselves, was met by the protest of his people. "For four years they have stood by me, and now, when they have no crop, how can I leave them just for a little more salary and a larger place? We will find some way for the children to go to school." Still another, asked to consider a position of prominence, said, simply: "I cannot leave my work now." These are refreshing examples. Needless to say, prosperity attends the ministry of each of these men.

The State Today

In material things Kansas amply holds her own. While the drought of last summer was one of three notable ones in the state's history, it was preceded by five years of marked prosperity; it came at the close of an abundant wheat harvest, and the heated period stopped just in time to save one-third of a crop of corn and plenty of fodder and pasturage. Nobody talks "hard times," and the banks have added \$10,000,000 to their deposits in recent months.

THE HOME MISSIONARY STATUS

Home missions are realizing the benefit of the prolonged and systematic preparation for self-support made before their inauguration in 1900. From 1892-1900 the state board carefully adapted work in the "dry district," the western third of Kansas, to changed conditions, holding only a few strategic points in that region, which now contains less than six per cent. of the entire population. Elsewhere, while no promising church was dropped, yet by "yokings" and the wise surrender, early, of certain churches that could not be permanently held subsequent embarrassment was prevented. Hence the lected missionary churches now on our list appeal to Kansas Congregationalists successfully for support. The growing confidence of the churches in the policy of state self-support was manifest in the recent meeting of the board of directors of the K. C. H. M. S., and the fact that all missionaries were paid to date emphasized this confidence. For the present the policy of the board will be the internal strengthening of the churches we have, with normal and gradual expansion of the work, especially in growing cities and large towns. In eastern Kansas this expansion is represented by the new Plymouth Church of Armourdale. In western Kansas the itinerant ranch missionary, Rev. B. H. Jones, who is supported by Mrs. Broad's Nickel Bands, will measurably meet the needs of the sparse populations not reached by local pastors.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Topeka, First, loses its pastor, Dr. D. M. Fisk, Jan. 1, after two years of effective service. A general quickening of interest in adepartments of church life, increase in benevolence, extensive improvement of the church

Loyal Pasters

Several Kansas pasters have recently received calls to positions of much larger income and prominence than those they now occupy, yet have had strength to refuse them, choosing to remain in their fields. One said: "There are some peculiar obstacles here, but I take it these are sufficient reasons for staying till they are overcome." Another, invited to visit a field to recently and the concentration of public attention upon the able discussion by the pastor of questions affecting moral, civic and social reform are among results of this pastorate. The church is united, and at its annual meeting in November immediately, by individual subscription, raised enough to meet in full the deficit of the year. Dr. Fisk accepts the position of field secretary of Washburn College, for which his long experience in college work eminently fits him.

Great Bend loses Rev. L. C. Schnacke, its pastor for eight years, and McPherson gains him. Rarely in Kansas has a pastorate been so successful as this of Mr. Schnacke at Great Bend. Under his leadership the church leaped to the front in influence for good in city and county. It is fortunate in securing Rev. W. L. Sutherland, late state Sunday school superintendent, whose pastorate began Nov. 1. The state much regrets Mr. Sutherland's resignation as superintendent of Sunday school work. During his eight years of service over 200 schools have been organized. Some churches have reached self-support through aid given by adjacent districts thus opened, Sunday school ideals in the state have been improved and the churches have had a friend in their pulpits and associations whose helpful presence will be missed.

Other states and causes are becoming debtors to Kansas Congregationalism. Colorado was fortunate in securing our former State Evangelist Veazie and S. S. Superintendent Bush for similar work in that state; and now the Kansas State Temperance Union secures Rev. J. E. Everett, our successful pastor at Onaga, as its secretary.

THE LIVELY NORTHWEST

At Osborne \$2.500 have just been pledged for a new building, which insures the early erection of a modern and commodious edifice. This was the first church organized in Osborne County.

Our work in Smith County illustrates the force of a wide-awake people and progressive pastors. Whereas twenty-five years ago it was supposed that no church there could aspire early to self-support, because of trying climatic conditions, now, since conditions have improved, all our six churches in the county maintain their work without mission-ary aid. That at Smith Center, with Rev. D. H. Platt as pastor for four years, had mis sionary aid during the first year, was self-supporting in the second, added largely to its benevolent contributions in the third, improved its property at a cost of \$400 in the fourth year and is planning for a new edifice as soon as crops favor. Cora, a rural church, with Rev. L. C. Markham as pastor, has been self-supporting for three years, has largely increased its membership and gives liberally to the missionary societies. Gaylord and Twelve Mile churches prosper under Rev. C. A. Fahlgren; and Athol, organized from many denominations, and whose members wisely and firmly stay together as the only church in the little town, has crowded audi ences and Sunday school, and fifty-two as the average attendance at the midweek meeting Rev. F. L. Marcy is pastor. gregationalism in Smith County now holds an influence unsurpassed by all the rest of the denominations in the county combined.

L. P. B.

Her Easternmost College

Washburn College has over 300 students, more than ever before. Its newly furnished Holbrook Hall is the home of thirty women students, who are enjoying the conveniences of hot and cold water, electric lights, steam

heat and wholly refurnished rooms, the gift of several women's clubs of Topeka. The music department has added a large concert hall, another for orchestra practice and four rooms for plane practice. This department has never had so many students enrolled. The art department opens with two instructors and a newly furnished studio. The college has been somewhat inaccessible from Topeka, but the new city pavements make a fine boulevard to the campus gates. Washburn spends more money on its students than any denominational college in Kansas—\$27,-000 last year.

Her Home Missionary Leader

The directors of the State Home Missionary Society, in considering the resignation of Rev. L. P. Broad as superintendent, voice the unanimous sentiments of our churches and pastors when they say:

We take this occasion to express our regret at the necessity which compels us to accept it, and our regard for the worth and work of our brother. For fourteen years he has led our Home Missionary forces, and has endeared himself to our churches. He has shown a rare combination of efficiency and gentleness, and has known how to be persistent without arousing aniagonism. He has led us steadily on in the line of self-support, and through his leadership we have reached that condition at the appointed time. He leaves us when it seems as if he were never so much needed, and leaves the work when it was never so pressing or so promising. We accept the resignation only because his call to a larger work is so manifestly in the line of providential leading that we cannot do otherwise than acquiesce. In adoepting his resignation we put on record our appreciation of his long and successful service, and our profound regret at his removal from us. We also desire to record our appreciation of the rare work done in our churches during the past year by Mrs. Broad. We commend them both to the new and large work to which they go, and our interest and our prayer will follow them wherever they may be.

Mr. Broad devoted himself to the care of all the churches with singular fidelity and affectionate solicitude. He did not spare himself. Time, money, love and prayer were lavishly bestowed. He acquainted himself with every detail. He moved carefully but surely. No journey was too great for him, no exposure too severe. His work will abide.

We have a certain pride in giving to our national work two such tried and faithful home missionary leaders as Superintendent and Mrs. L. P. Broad. But we shall sorely miss them. Their work in Kansas closes Jan. 1, 1902.

With hearty unanimity the society turns to Rev. H. E. Thayer, the genial and aggressive pastor of Plymouth Church, Wichita. And we are greatly cheered that he accepts the invitation to succeed Mr. Broad.

Self-support will receive no backset by this change. It abundantly justifies itself. We approach the end of the second year of self-support with confidence and faith. Internal development, the strengthening of existing churches will be the policy of the present. Enlargement will come in due time.

W. L. S.

The Roman Catholic archbishops of this country, in session in Washington, D.C., last week, passed resolutions expressing their sorrow at the assassination of President Mc-Kinley, their shame that he died the victim of anarchy, and their invocation of the blessings of heaven on the present administration.

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South Dakota

Consulting State Editors: Rev. W. B. Hubbard, Webster; Rev. B. G. Mattson, Fargo

Shall installation Go the National Council One question before bids fair to be perpetual. It is that of ministerial standing and councils. To many the report of the committee, which was friendly toward councils of recognition, was a surprise, to some a cause of protest. For while it is true that induction into the pastoral relation through a council is evidently lessening in favor, it would seem wiser for such a body as the National Council to suffer the evolution of new ideas growing out of new conditions to go on without shoving this historic institution of the denomination out into the cold. In South Dakota we have not vet given up the installing council as a lost institution, but we believe that there will be a development of that institution suited to present conditions, and that in some form it will again become general.

A Broad View of the Sunshine

A state whose area, nearly ten times that of Massachusetts, is occupied by one-sixth of her population affords ample room for Congregational freedom and growth. Churches and preachers we have, yes, and room enough between parishes for many an intrepid mes senger to swing across the prairies a pendulum beat of from twenty to forty miles between his morning and his evening sermon. What we need is people, not only to till the prairies, but to transplant themselves into the lives of the churches. People are coming by thou sands. Would that their Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin pastors would join hands with us in persuading them to bring their religion with them. Some of them do; others-well, they are part of our problem.

As the era of recovery and substantial development is in full swing, so, after patient waiting and resolute toil, the tide has begun to lift the churches. We are in the period of debt-raising, of church and parsons ing, of repairing and renovating, of the weaning process from home missionary nursing-Some of our churches have a healthy deter. mination not to be, as one worker said, "both mothered and smothered in the home missionary lap." During the last fiscal year of the Home Missionary Society six churches have come to self-support-Erwin, Canova, Dover, Redfield, Beresford and Pioneer. Four new ones have been organized, at Geddes, Wagner, Thule and Fauston. Building campaigns of one kind or another have been or are being carried forward in thirty out of our 150 churches, twenty per cent. of the whole. Some older churches of larger membership and greater reputed strength, like Sioux Falls and Yankton, are being stirred, by these and other hints, to realize that lay sermons in stone and brick and mortar must be preached by willing hearts and hands and pockets. The day for these larger things is near, if we do not willfully shut our eyes to the face of the sky and the signs of the times.

But the kingdom cometh also without observation of these material facts. Most of the churches and all the pastors are at work, some by methods most modern, others by plans approved in apostolic days. The truth is that in South Dakota men count for more than methods. Is it different in New Eng-Out in the Black Hills, at Rapid City, Rev. J. B. Kettle is molding the thought of his age by a series of seven evening sermons on the relation of the gospel to certain great The Immigrant and His New Home

At the quiet country parish of Hudson Rev. J. R. Kaye, Ph. D., is putting scholarship to practical use in directing a large club in historical, literary, scientific and Biblical read-ing and study, whose influence extends beyond the bounds of the church to include the community as a whole. Rev. J. H. Olmstead, at Tyndall and Bon Homme, and Rev. H. W. Jamison, at Beresford and Pioneer, do not, indeed, serve two masters, but one Master and two churches each, and the fruitful results of their five and seven year pastorat are a lesson in permanence to be conned by the restless. Armour moves with quickened step to keep pace with her new pas H. Baker-a six-footer from Vermont. Pastor and people find surplus activity absorbed in planning a winter course of and concerts, an American Institute Bible Club and a new parsonage movement. Chamberlain, a hard but strategic field on the edge of the cattle country, looks up with new hope at the coming of Rev. George Lindsay from Colorado. At Vermillion, the seat of the State University, one of our strongest and happiest churches moves heartily for-ward under the new leadership of Rev. W. L.

At Yankton, one of the two foci in South Dakota's ellipse of Congregational learning, the old mother church rejoices in the rising walls of the college gymnasium and adds little by little to her own "nest egg" fund for a new house of worship. Her Bible Club opens its second year of American institute ork with interest. The meetings of the club alternate with a course of reading and discussion of selections from thoughtful modern books, such as Harris's Moral Evolution, Hyde's God's Education of Man and Hillis's Investment of Influence. These two lines of work are an attempted solution of the midweek meeting problem. The fifteen members received at the last communion marked a hopeful beginning of the winter campaign. Close by is Mission Hill, where Father Nichols, well started on his eighty-sixth year, still preaches the unaging gospel with youth-

Over in the Sloux Valley, in the metropolis of the Sunshine State, the Sloux Falls church rets her failure to secure Dr. Herman of Milford, N. H., and still seeks a successor to Dr. Scott. A long swing westward brings to view Ward Academy and its vigorous chi a double beacon lighting up the Bijou Hills. With a recently completed building, well fitted for both church and academic uses, with the steadfast leadership of Rev. L. E. Camfield, who has the elements of a Bushnell and a Bancroft in his make-up, why should not Ward Academy be our pride and hope?

A final view of South Dakota's varied work should not omit our revival of the circuit rider in Rev. G. Stanley Pope, a veteran frontier preacher, who has been recently appointed to a saddle pulpit, from which he will speak the word of life in the Black Hills region to many ranchmen and miners hitherto unreached by the settled churches.

Church and School

Northern South Dakota, east of the Misouri, comprises a region about as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. While not so thickly settled as the southern part of the state, there is steady immigration of a desirable class. In this region are fifty-one Congregational churches. None of these are large, yet they include in their sphere of

social problems, such as The Criminal and His Reformation, The Tramp and His Relatives, ness to the cause of Christ depends much upon whether they are able to secure an education. It was because a majority of thes young people were remote from educational centers that Redfield College was started four teen years ago. The story of the struggles and sacrifices involved in its founding and maintenance is an essential part of its history and endowment. Naturally, the number of graduates from the college proper has not een large, but it is significant that of the first thirty graduates one-half are either in the ministry or preparing for it, and four of the latter entered Chicago Seminary this fall. That Redfield believes in her college and means that it shall succeed is witnessed by the fact that its 1,000 inhabitants have given \$18,000 toward buildings.

Ipswich, where the Northern Association recently met, is the place where the late Senator Kyle began his career as a South Dakota home missionary. It is typical of a section which has known a boom period and the consequent reaction. In the early '80's this section was rapidly settled by those who sought cheap lands, and quick returns and good prices resulted in the overgrowth of a large number of towns. Later drought years set the tide in the other direction, and South Dakota lost heavily in population. Ipswich once had a population of about 1,000, but through emigration, which almost depopulated the farming region, the town lost more than half that number. Then a fire practically wiped out the business section. Rnt the growth of the stock industry, bringing workers to the farms, has revivified the town, population has grown and fine brick buildings have replaced the unsightly ruins.

The church has shared in these vicissitudes, and its ministers, neither few nor unworthy, have succeeded one another rapidly in the attempt to live while striving to lead a discouraged and decimated church into a stronger life. Under the leadership of Rev. E. B. Trefethren, a graduate of Redfield College and Hartford Seminary, for the last two years the church has grown in numbers and courage, has beautified its church building, improved its form of worship, increased the efficiency of its Sunday school, and is training the latter in missionary interest and giving.

Clark, another church in this association, a little over three years ago was deeply dis couraged and almost ready to give up. But good seed had been sown, and since the coming of Rev. W. U. Parks there has been marked improvement. The entrance of new families, the earnest tone of Mr. Parks's preaching and his personal touch with the people have all contributed new life and hope. The house of worship has been moved to a more central location, its interior beautified and a vocalion organ purchased. An impor-tant feature has been the large Bible class of men which the pastor has gathered.

These are examples of encouraging facts in this northern region. Time will reveal others. The foundations are being laid now in patience, perhaps in tears.

Reports by a special commission appointed to investigate the naval observatory at Washington and to inquire into the future of West Point Military Academy recommend in the case of the former that the observatory be placed in charge of a civilian chosen for his scientific attainments; and that the entire plant at West Point be demolished with the exception of one building, and that the ca-dets be housed suitably and decently in quarters that conform to modern ideas of sanitation and decency.

Connecticut's Memorable Conference

A combination of favorable elements in the form of the reception, program and weather attended the thirty-fifth annual gathering of the churches of the Nutmeg State at Middle-town last week. In this ancient and first city of the state, whose charter dates back to 1784, midway between Boston and New York, the conference was compassed about by natural glories and honorable names and events of history. Institutions like Wesleyan University and the Berkeley Divinity School supplied an "at home" atmosphere to the latest successors of Abraham Pierson and Bennet Tyler. Congregationalism early grew strength in Middletown, in days when it rivaled in population and commercial impor-tance the great railroad termini to which it is still the half-way house. The First Church was organized in 1668. Here Dr. A. W. Hazen began a ministry of conspicuous service in 1869. The South Church, at which the conference held its main sessions, came into history in 1747 and the Third Church in 1773.

The program was the result of last year's recommendations and special study by the standing committee, at the head of which was Rev. Joseph Anderson, just about to complete his thirty-seventh pastoral year at Waterbury. The sessions had a notable unity in design, and the addresses readily came to the plane anticipated in the welcome words voiced for the churches and city by Rev. F. W. Greene. Meriden supplied the moderator in the person of W. H. Catlin. The first topic related to Connecticut's opportunities and problems. Rev. R. E. Carter answered the query, Shall the Country Church Be Left to Die? It was an incisive and decisive reply. He thought the tone of the entire discussion was too Ichabodian. If death is possible, it ought to occur, but he was certain that churches with such history and vitality could not be killed. Turning from the rural to the urban, Rev. J. T. Stocking spoke from his experience in New Haven, with special reference to immigrant populations. It was an exceedingly valuable study. Five-eighths of the population of the state, 520,455, are of the first or sec-ond foreign generation. They are abnormally illiterate and supply two-thirds of the inmates of public institutions. Protestants may best serve the state, not by proselyting but by working through the public schools and in moral co-operation with Catholic priests. Among the many who participated in the discussion was Rev. Arthur Goodenough, for twentythree years pastor of an old-time live country church in Winchester.
Missions in Connecticut were discussed.

Mrs. Washington Choate described with a brilliant touch the part woman has taken in the kingdom at home and abroad. Rev. W. F. Stearns gave an address in behalf of the directors of the Home Missionary Society, desiring the most sympathetic relation with the churches. Secretary Ives followed, expressing the hope that the state might employ missionaries for smaller communities, as in other New England states. Rev. B. L. York presented the cause of the fund for ministers. Last year \$3,300 were disbursed to twentytwo beneficiaries.

SELF-SACRIFICE IN SERVICE

The preacher was Rev. W. DeLoss Love. In keeping with the spirit and plan of the sessions his sermon set forth in tender but effective speech the need of accepting selfsacrifice as a cherished principle. There is need of its revival in all forms of modern Christian service. Benevolent institutions supported by the state obscure the faith which they formerly expressed for the church. Even in an age of organized service we have responsibility; the world still wants the touch of men and the church stands squarely committed to sacrifice. At the communion service Rev.

The prospects of the universal church as viewed by the delegates to the National Council were presented. Judge J. H. Perry regretted that so much excellent discussion should have been relegated to the realm of mere advice. He placed a high estimate upon the evident intellectual strength and courageous conviction. Rev. E. O. Dyer reported topically, including the vision of a national Congregationalism and its spiritual mission. A characterization of the person and words of four speakers, Drs. Noble, Newman, Gibbons and Tucker, was the contribution of Rev. H. C. Woodruff.

THE CHURCH A TRACHER

The mission of the church in this direction vas first considered by Rev. G. W. Judson. The preacher is of necessity a teacher. The two functions are not separated in Christ's ministry and are both natural to his message. It is the practical demand. The changing estimate of the Bible cannot be ignored by honest preachers, who must forestall possible damage by becoming a teacher to their young people. This stimulating address was followed by a forceful and suggestive paper from Rev. W. J. Mutch upon How the Church Can Teach. The question "how" rests lightly when it is true that the church must teach or perish. The blame for results in Sunday schools cannot be laid upon any system of lessons, and it will be wise to make no change until the right ways are apparent. toning up of the church from her indifference the pulpit must take the lead. Trained teachers must be found or produced. The school is the agent through which the church can best realize her mission.

FELLOWSHIP AND UNITY

The evening session of Wednesday was held in the First Church. An innovation likely to become a permanent feature was the social hour and supper. At the post-prandial occasion which followed Dr. Hazen was toastmaster. The thought of the speakers was given to Christian fellowship. Its Manifestations in the Local Church was treated by Rev. E. G. Fullerton; In Neighboring Churches.

Messrs. W. F. Slade and J. H. Twichell offici-ated.

by Rev. C. F. Robinson; In Conference and Councils, by Rev. L. W. Phillips; In Mission Work, by Rev. S. S. Matthews, and In Jesus Christ, by Rev. R. H. Potter. Each speech was worthy of the hour and prepared the way for the more formal addresses of the evening. At that session interdenomina-tional greetings were brought with the intent of showing the possibilities of twentieth century unity. Pres. R. P. Raymond of Wes-leyan University emphasized some of the influences that tend to unity. Rev. E. S. Lines, rector of St. Paul's, New Haven, considered the outlook for unity in a most fraternal and rather remarkable address. We are not to defend or continue the present discord of denominations. Laymen will awaken the clergy to the real situation in the call for economy and comity. Ours is a time for preparation looking toward unity. Rev. G. H. Ferris of New Haven represented the Baptists, and saw the Unity in Diversity the law of life. All Christ's teaching needs emphasis and herein is one value of denominations. Congregationalism found a winning spokesman in Rev. J. C. Goddard. Largeness of Heart the Congregational Ideal was his topic. This denomination places emphasis upon the man. Sectarianism may do much for the kingdom of God if it is Christian. The Lord's Prayer and the song, "Blest be the tie," closed this most interesting service.

THE FUTURE OF OUR CHURCHES

The theme of the closing session had to do with the Outlook for Congregationalism. Professor Brastow of Yale, after quoting at length the criticisms to which our polity and belief are subject, restated our own principles, which are interwoven with the genius of Christianity. If the latter is to prevail, so are they. Piety must be conerved, and intelligent religious thought with the free expression of its life. Rev. J. W. Bixler believed that this is the era of good feeling, a time for work within the churches. There should be a worthier conception of the dignity of the church and the factors which shall make it a center and form of real moral energy in the world. The research of our day is not to be discouraged. Rev. J. G. Davenport marked the note of the times as

Centinued on page 856.



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[Continued from page 855.]

the triumph of democracy. Truth is the pursuit of our denomination. As to the local bearing of the topic the speaker said that there were but eighteen remaining of the pastors serving 327 churches twenty years ago when he began his work in Waterbury. But wis-dom and consecration had not died with their going. There has been an admirable growth of young men with fine endowment and equipment. Unbroken history is God's law. Here is hope for the future.

THE BUSINESS

The business of the conference was dispatched with the usual promptness. Reports were heard from Rev. J. H. Grant on mis-sionary work and H. G. Newton upon Sunday laws. The committee upon pastoral service reported applications of fifty ministers and ten churches. Upon its own request the committee was discharged that a more central group might be appointed. These men were elected: Rev. Messrs J. W. Cooper, R. T. Hall and J. S. Ives. The nominees for the American Board are Charles R. Burt, Prof. F. K. Sanders and Rev. W. H. Holman. The conference adjourned, to meet next year with the First Church, New Britain.

A Connecticut Martyr Honored

Litchfield County has always been famous for her part in foreign missions since she gave Samuel J. Mills, of haystack fame and the son of the Torringford pastor, to the American Board. Sunday, Nov. 17, in the church at New Hartford—five miles from the home of Mills—she honored her latest missionary hero by unveiling a tablet in memory of Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, who fell at Pac-tingfu in July, 1900. The tablet is of brass, mounted on oak, and was made by the J. and R. Lamb Company of New York. The in-scription was written by President Eliot of Harvard, whose son married Mr. Pitkin's sister. It reads as follows.

In Memory of In Memory of
Horace Tracy Pitkin.
Born at Philadelphia, 28 October 1869
Graduated at Yale College 1892
And at Union Theological Seminary 1896
Missionary in China 1897-1900
Killed by the Boxers at Pachingfu
July 1900.
Lea 1 July 1900.
In April 1900, Alarmed by the Condition of the Country, He sent His Wife and Child Home From Shanghal
And Returned Five Days
Journey to His Isolated Post.

"Nor Deem That Acts Heroic Wait on Chance . . . The Man's Whole Life Preludes the Single Deed."

Mr. Pitkin's grandfather, Rev. Cyrus Yale, ministered at the old church on Town Hill. and young Pitkin spent all his summers there with his mother, on the old Yale homestead. He early became a worker in the New Hartford church and Sunday school.

At the services Mr. Clarence E. Jones of New Hartford unveiled the tablet. Rev. F. S. Brewer accepted it in behalf of the church, welcoming it as an educational force. Other addresses were by Rev. H. P. Beach, secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, and Rev. O. H. Bronson, a Yale classmate of Mr. Pitkin.

It will be remembered that Mr. Pitkin was shot down at the door of the mission while defending the lives of the two ladies, Miss Gould and Miss Morrill. He might have escaped, but he literally gave his life in the endeavor to save theirs. T. C. R.

Essex County Minutes

The Marblehead church, of which Rev. S. Linton Bell has been for seventeen years the valued pastor, has generously granted him a leave of absence for such time as he may require to regain his health, which is

Connecticut's Memorable Conference seriously impaired through constant and tax ing work. Frequent changes in the pulpits of other denominations in the town, which expects much in the way of pastoral service, have thrown unusual burdens upon him, which he has cheerfully accepted in addition to those of his own parish. Mr. Bell expects to go South for a few months. All the unemployed ministers of our order, however, cannot take his place, so don't let all apply!

At the November meeting of the Essex South and Salem Association, the main paper was by Rev. H. C. Adams of Danvers on Professor Paine's new book, The Ethnic Trinities. morals of creed reciting by those not in full agreement with the letter were vigorously discussed.

Salem churches have been delighted and greatly instructed by the impersonation of a high caste Hindu woman by Mrs. Abby Snell Burnell, for five years a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Madura. In a novel, artistic, dramatic way Mrs. Burnell set forth the conditions of woman's life in that land of superstition and cruelty as it has never been done hereabouts before. No missionary address could be more effective in persuading the merely humane lovers of their race to help our representatives there in their efforts to free these victims of a religious system which crushes out all joy and hope for women in Vivekananda admirers of the gentler sex ought to see and hear this woman's portraiture of the beauties and blessings of Hinduism. They would not soon forget it.

DE W. S. C.

Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop-to do this purify the blood.

"I have been afflicted with catarrh of the stomach and treated by specialists who would help me only for the time being. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and the result is, I am entirely cured. I cannot say too much in praise of this wonderful medicine."—Mrss HATTIE CROMPTON, Vallona Springs, New York.

TON, Vallona Springs, New York.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla."—WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh radically and permanently -removes its cause and overcomes all



Churches about to adopt should learn of the superior merits of this service. Address, Thomas Service Co., Box 313, Lima, O.

Anticipation is pleasant but the realization is joy itself Kennedy's Oysterettes are dainty little oyster crackers as light as wafers and just salt enough to whet the appetite. As good with soup as they are with oysters, and as good alone as they are with either. Sold only in In-er-seal packages. Price Five cents. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.



DINING CHAIRS

Here is an inconsistency. Your dining-room chair is the one chair on which you sit the most, yet it is usually one of the ugliest and most uncomfortable chairs in the whole house.

Is not the seat in which you spend two of the twelve daily hours important enough to warrant a little expense in its selection? Is any other seat more continuously occupied?

Now look at the matter from the standpoint of health. Digestion requires an enjoyment of the meal, which is impossible with harsh, uncomfortable furniture.

And it is all a question of a few dollars only. We are holding this week a special sale of Dining Chairs. We show a collection twice as large as ever before seen under a single roof in Boston.

The prices are at the lowest low-water mark.

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A Century and a Half of Church Life

The church in Pelham, N. H., celebrated its 150th anniversary Nov. 13. Elaborate preparations had been made by Rev. C. L. Merriam and the willing workers of his church. These included the free conveyance of many invited guests from the trolley line station four miles distant, a cup of hot coffee to warm them after their cold ride, and an elaborate dinner for about 600 people.

The program included addresses—historical, biographical, reminiscent-from Charles W. Hobbs, Esq., a descendant of the first minister of the town, by Drs. S. L. Gerould, A. P. Foster and A. E. Winship. During the services a memorial tablet to the first minister, Rev. James Hobbs, was unveiled. This is upon the wall of the church, opposite one to the memory of Rev. Augustus Berry, who died two years ago. A historical poem was recited by Mrs. Mary C. Berry, widow of the former adelphia, were a special feature. Marion minister, and an address was made by Dr. Lawrance of Ohio was a program in him-

musical service by the well-trained choir included an original hymn by the pastor. Drs. Bolster and Richardson of Nashua presided over the sessions.

The meeting house, which is the only one in town, was entirely remodeled and refitted a few years ago, making it the most tasteful and thoroughly equipped country church within the writer's knowledge. S. L. G.

Three State Sunday School Associa-

An attractive and well-advertised program, with other favoring circumstances, brought an unusually large delegation to the annual meeting at Lewiston. Addresses by Dr. H. A. Bomberger of Temple College, Philadelphia, were a special feature. Marion

A. A. Berle on the Permanent Resources of self. His conduct of the Round Table showed the Church for Endurance and Power. The him to be an expert on Sunday school mathim to be an expert on Sunday school mat-ters, and his address on The Problem of the Big Boy was pathetic, sympathetic, and packed with good sense. Mr. W. W. Main, ecretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Association, discussed the problem of reaching men. Miss Lucy G. Stock of Springfield gave the primary workers valuable suggestions.

Reports of the state secretary, Mr. I. N. Halliday, and by Mrs. E. A. DeGarmo, primary superintendent, indicated that the year had been one of advance. Other wellknown Sunday school workers of the state were heard. Dr. Smith Baker, with his promptness, courtesy and combination of wit and seriousness, made an efficient moderator. The financial success of the past year has been largely due to the judgment and zeal of the treasurer, Mr. L. R. Cook of Yarmouth. An invitation for the next annual meeting is solicited from the eastern part of the state.

Continued on page 858



The Youth's Companion

It is a gift whose beauty and usefulness and power to delight increase as the year goes by, each week's issue bringing new and fascinating stories, articles on topics of special interest, miscellany, humorous anecdotes and an abundance of other good reading, richly illustrated. Noteworthy among the

Three Hundred Authors

Who will contribute to the 1902 volume of The Youth's Companion are statesmen, scientists, historians, story-writers, poets, humorists, educators and men of letters. Illustrated Announcement for 1902 and sample copies of the paper sent to any address FREE.

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Three State Associations

[Centinued from page 857.]

"Progress in wisdom, grace and power," is the watchword of the Sunday schools in Maine for 1901-2, as announced in the Maine Sunday School Star. C D C

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT

The same outside speakers and features appeared at these state conventions. New Hamp-shire's was recently held at Claremont. This state is becoming more interested in special features, such as normal and home department work. Mr. Dummer, secretary of the association, is striving to complete the county and district organization.

Vermont's gathering was lately held at Vergennes. An unusual and stimulating feature was the attendance of the high and grammar school pupils en masse, the schools being dismissed early enough to allow them to do so. Many Sunday schools are so isolated that it is hard to reach them, making the work of the secretary exceedingly difficult. This state needs county and district organization perhaps more than any other in New England in order to bring the more remote districts fully in touch with the newest Sunday school methods and improvements.

Western Washington

A JOINT MEETING

A larger fellowship, more activity and more spiritual uplift-these were aimed at in the autumn meeting of Northwestern and Tacoma Associations. They had planned their usual separate meetings, but decided to unite forces at Pilgrim Church, Seattle. Seventy-five ministers and delegates gathered Nov. 5, 6, including three pastors from British Columbia and Dr. J. K. McLean of California. The principal themes were The Power of God's Presence in Christian Work, and The Ministry from the Standpoints of Experience, The Beginner, The Layman. The coming Pacific Coast Congregational Congress was amply discussed and a co-operating committee was appointed. Some of the best hours were given to prayer.

Dr. McLean was the central figure. He came from Berkeley as the "guest from abroad." He preached on The Man with the Pitcher, and spoke with great wisdom and sympathy upon the Ministry from the Standpoint of Experience. His experience for forty years has been in the forefront. His presence was a blessing. The joint meeting was voted a success, and Tacoma decided to be host of a similar gathering next year.

THE CONGRESS

It will take place in Seattle in July, 1902. Ministers and delegates will come from the entire Pacific coast. Every Congregational church from Santiago to Vancouver, B. C., and from all states west of the Rockies will be urged to send representatives. It will be the largest and most representative Congregational gathering held on the coast, with the single exception of the National Council. The committee of arrangements has just been appointed and will now begin in earnest the planning of the program and the entertain-ment of delegates. All Eastern Congregationalists who may plan to spend their vaca-tion on the Pacific coast are invited so to time their coming as to attend this meeting and give expression to the fellowship which the East feels for the West.

DEDICATIONS

Believue, Rev. H. W. Mercer, pastor, dedicated a \$2,000 meeting house Oct. 29, without debt. This church is about an hour's ride from the business center of Seattle, across Lake Washington.

An ther dedication was of a beautiful little

chapel at Brighton Beach, Nov. 17. This work has grown up as a branch of the church at Columbia City, Rev. H. W. Chamberlain, pastor. This is another suburb of Seattle which is rapidly filling with families. Mr. Chamberlain has organized another Sunday school at York, where he provides a preaching serv ice. Plymouth, Seattle, is within \$5,000 of raising her \$30,000 debt. When this task is completed there will be another dedication and great jubilation. E. L. S.

Chicago's School of Church Music

As a result of the efforts of Chicago Theo logical Seminary to secure fuller training in church music, this school will open Jan. 2. The sessions will be held in the remodeled Carpenter Chapel. The course is to train ministers, organists, directors, choir singers, etc., so that each may gain the other's point of view and all combine to produce a wor-shipful service. The curriculum includes: hymnology and liturgies, analysis of hymn tunes and anthems, choir practice, history of church music, ear-training, theory of music. A series of organ recitals and another of interpretative lectures are already in progress. The faculty includes four specialists, besides President George and Dr. Chamberlain, professor of hymnology; and there are six lec-turers: Prof. P. C. Lutkin of Northwestern University, Felix Borowski of Chicago Musical College, Mr. N. S. Patton, architect, and Drs. Gunsaulus, Barton and Bartlett of the Chicago ministry.

Best in the World

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1900. Publishers Young People's Weekly:
The list of contributors and articles for
the readers of "Young People's Weekly"
is high, wholesome and inspiring. Its
readers are already a multitude, but the
multitude should become a host that
no man can number. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1900.

Publishers Young People's Weekly:
I congratulate you on the prospects of
"Young People's Weekly." With such a
program as you have, it will certainly
take its place in the fore-front of that
iterary movement which promises
purity and inspiration to the readers.

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One woman got \$1485 last winter; another \$1216; another \$900; a man got \$1004; another man \$937.

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A Berkshire Letter

RUBAL EVANGELIZATION

Most important of all our activities has been the common, undenominational effort on the part of Berkshire churches to evangelize our rural districts. The description which fol-lows is largely in the words of our county minister, Rev. S. P. Cook, who conceived and has been instrumental in promoting the work:

The call of the national committee of the Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign and the reports of the Simultaneous Mission in England came to some Berkshire pastors as the "sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees"—a call to the leaders to "bestir themselves" and to marshal the people for conquest. A county religious paper had noted the successive incidents of the movement and had revolced its calls.

A leading pastor of each of four denominations in Pittsfield united in issuing a call for two days of conference and prayer, inviting pastors of all the evangelical denominations in the county. At this conference a committee was chosen representing all the denominations which usually unite in religious work. This committee sent out a circular letter to all the churches, asking the following questions:

1. Will you unite with other churches in a special work of evangelization?

2. Will you release your pastor for a period of service in another church and community?

3. Do you desire special services in your church, and will you gather at least one offering to assist in defraying the necessary ex-

When responses came in it was found that more than thirty churches desired the services and an adequate number of pastors volunteered to engage in the work. It was deter-mined to employ no outside evangelist, and, after the gospel method, to send the ministers by twos, each couple to represent different denominations. Five series of services of five days each have been concluded. churches have shared in the work: at Windsor, Middlefield, Dalton, New Boston, Otis, Monterey.

In each instance special results were noted. A dozen or more persons have during each series openly declared their purpose to lead a Christian life. They were those, too, whom the ordinary services of the church had failed to reach. In some of the most unpromising fields, such as Otis, for example, results have been most gratifying, such as have not appeared for many years. During the two weeks about seventy persons appear to have responded personally to the opportunity which the services brought to them. Best of all, the

TWICE TOLD TALES.

No Meat extracted from them by Some who most Need the Facts.

We have more than twice told the reader of the fact that he or she may perhaps easily discover the cause of the daily ill feeling and the experiment is not difficult to make.

But there are readers who think truths are for some one else and not for themselves.

Some day the oft told fact will flash upon us as applicable when the knowledge comes home that day after day of inconvenience and perhaps of suffering has been endured, the cause not being recognized or believed, although we may have been told of the cause many times over, but never believed it applied to us.

many times over, but never believed it applied to us.

It would startle a person to know how many people suffer because they drug themselves daily with coffee. We repeat it, it is a powerful drug, and so affects the delicate nervous system that disease may appear in any part of the body, all parts being dependent for health on a healthy nervous system.

Relief from coffee for 30 days has cured thousands of people who never suspected the cause of their troubles.

The use of Postum Food Coffee is of great benefit to such, as it goes to work directly to rebuild the delicate cell structures from the elements nature selects for the work. Relief from a heavy drug and the taking of proper mourishment is the true and only permanent method.

gospel of Christ has been honored, and the churches of the county of all denominations have been united as never before. This unity was visible at the meeting of the North Berkshire Conference held not long ago, when more than one clergyman outside our own denomination appeared on the program to discuss the subject of Personal Work. Could the opening century be better inaugurated in any community than by such an effort to go forth in the spirit of the Master and with the Word of God to proclaim the good tidings and to call men to repent and to serve a living

NEW WORKERS

All our churches are well equipped for an aggressive winter's campaign. The new comers are a decided addition, and their advent deserves special mention. Rev. and Mrs. Nelson Baker succeed the venerable Samuel Harrison, who, after nearly fifty years of service,

passed to his reward a year ago this summer. Mr. Baker, a Yale graduate both of college and divinity school, comes here from New Haven at considerable personal sacrifice because he feels that he is needed. And already Second Church, colored, is feeling the impetus of his leadership. He desires to gather all the local colored population to the support of their church. His recent appearance before the Pittsfield Ministers' Club made so favorable an impression that a resolution was passed and published commending him and his work to the public. Mrs. Baker is a graduate of, and until recently a teacher in, Booker Washington's school at Tuskegee. Her influence also is making itself felt.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS

Interest in missions has not been allowed to weaken. In October came the meeting of the Berkshire Branch at Lenox. And this month Pittsfield has had the honor of entertaining the Woman's Board at its annual meeting. First Church extended a royal welcome, and the bright Berkshire weather poured its sunshine into every heart. The sessions have proved helpful and a real inspiration to renewed missionary effort.

A Promising Plant in Detroit

The strong First Church in Detroit, not content with its own great congregations from Sunday to Sunday and its prestige in the city, and with furnishing the sinews war for a large share of the city and state missionary work, is obeying the colonizing and missionary impulse. Its North Woodward branch has now a pretty little tem-porary chapel seating 250 persons and dedicated Nov. 17. It is already attracting many persons in the neighborhood. At the services Dr. J. W. Sutherland made the chief address and Dr. Boynton offered prayer. In response to a call for \$1,750 to pay last bills, \$1,900 was raised. Dr. Sutherland will have charge for the present of the movement, which eventually is likely to grow into a strong church. Sunday schools have been held in the region for over three years and the local response is gratifying, the house being crowded on the day of dedication.

What becomes of all the people who are gathered into the Sunday schools? The Presbyterian Church four years ago inaugurated a twentieth century movement to bring in 1,000,000 new recruits into the Sunday school. The reports show that somewhat more than half the proposed numbers were gained. But the net increase is only 1,725. Last year, 94,312 new members were added, but the net gain was forty. If these are the meager results of special efforts, what will follow now that the twentieth century movement is ended? We have had some remarkable campaigns for recruiting the Sunday schools. What is needed now is some successful method for keeping the recruits.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kid-



Catarrh is just ney disease.

ney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman of St. Joseph relates an experience with catarrh which is of

infection through action upon somach, liver and bowels.

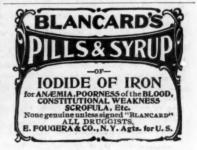
Wm. Zimmerman of St. Joseph relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me, and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

United States and Canada.



Church Happenings

Church Happenings

Baltimore, Md., Second.—The edifice has been thoroughly renovated, refrescoed and furnished with new heating. Several special Easter and Christmas services, the poems and selections composed by the pastor. Rev. B. B. James, an active Johns Hopkins man, have recently been published by leading music houses.

Cienfurgos, Cuba.—A new teather, Miss Skillen, has been sent by the church in Reading, Mass. Professor Castro, the church clerk, has gone to Porto Rico to engage in mission work.

Cleveland, O., Franklin Avenue observed its silver anniversary Nov. 19-26.

MILFORD, ME., has relaid the foundation of the edifice, repaired the roof and renovated the interior. Rev. Wm. Williams is pastor.

North Reading, Free Church of Andover and North Reading, Mass.—The churches of Wilmington, Reading held here their first Church Institute, Nov. 12-14. This church has received, through the generosity of Miss Josephine Flint, a fine new individual communion service: also, in memory of her mother, a communion set to be used for the sick, aged and shut-in members. The annual Hand-shaking Day has been observed with a felicitous and suggestive program. Rev. J. H. Hoffman is pastor.

The annual Hand-shaking Day has been observed with a felicitous and suggestive program. Rev. J. H. Hoffman is pastor.

SusqueHanna, N. Y., Oakland dedicated, Nov. 4, one of the finest houses of worship in this section, Dr. N. M. Waters preaching the sermon.

Warsaw, N. Y., First has held its annual thank offering meeting for foreign missions, with which the people were put in touch by interesting addresses from Rev. and Mrs. Arthur C. Logan, now under appointment to Guam.

Westminster, Vt.—The house of worship has been raised, and audience-room, ladies' parlor and kitchen fitted up below. New carpet and furnace and retinted walls transform the main audience-room above. The whole building and parsonage are lighted with acetylene gas. Expense about \$2,500. Rededicatory services have been held, with sermon by Rev. J. H. Reid. Rev. G. H. De Bevoise is pastor.

Record of the Week

Calls

Calls

Atherton, D. Frank, Augusta, Me., to Winslow. Bacon, Wm. A., Sheiburne Falls, Mass., to Park Ch., Springfield.

Bodwell, Flaviel A., Chase, Kan., to supply alternate Sundays at Stafford till Jan. 1, and for full service after that date.

Boller, Benj. F., chaplain and superintendent of schools of Illinois State Reformatory, to Franklin Ave. Ch., Cleveland, O. Accepts.

Bradley, Nelson S., Cadillac, Mich., to First Ch., Saginaw, also to Manistee. Accepts the former. CAMPBELL, THOMAS, Park Manor Ch., Chicago, Ill., to Bridgman and Baroda, Mich., also to Lakeview. Accepts the latter.

Chase, Ezra B., Lake City, Minn., to Austin Ch., Chicago, Ill. Accepts, closing a pastorate of ten years at Lake City.

Curran, Edward, Condon, Ore., to Hillside, Gaston and Greenville. Accepts.

Cummings, Geo. H., lately of Thompson, Ct., to Danville, Vt.

Gates, Gro. A., Cheyenne, Wyo., formerly president Iowa Coll., declines presidency of Washburn Coll., Topeka, Kan., accepting that of Pomona Coll., Claremont, Cal.

Harrsnape, Wm., Stockton, Kan., to Long Pine, Neb., yoked with Springview.

Jewell, Geo. C., Orient, Io., to Kellogg. Began work Oct. 13.

Jones, James (Presh.), Barnesville, O., to Columbia

Work Oct. 13.

Jones, James (Preab.), Barnesville, O., to Columbia and Houghton, S. D.

Kantner, W.M. C., First Ch., Salem, Ore., declines call to Hassalo St. Ch., Portland.

KNAPP, SHEPARD, Jr., New York city, formerly of Southington, Ct., to Spencer, Mass.

LE BOSQUET, JOHN E., recent graduate of Andover Sem., to Presb. Ch., New Boston, N. H. Accepts.

LEVERETT, THEO. L. (Presb.), Wick, N. Y., to Deer River for a year. Accepts, the church assuming self-support.

MERROITH, RICHARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Immanuel Presb. Ch., same city.

OMANS, CHESTER C., Bediord, Mich., to Wheatland. Accepts.

Accepts.

PARKER, LAWRENCE J., Perkins, Okl., to Pitts-

PINCH, FRED, recently from England, to Pinc Grove and Rosedale, Mich. Accepts.

RAGLAND, FOUNTAIN G., Wilmington, N. C., to Birmingham, Ala. Accepts.

RALPH, WM. J. C., Somers, Ct., to Clintonville, Wis.

Accepts.

REINHOLD, FRANKLIN P., Grace Branch of Second Ch., Holyoke, Mass. accepts call to Windsor Locks, Ct., to begin work Jan. 1.

SALLMON, WM. H., graduate student at Yale, Bot called to presidency of Tabor College, Io. The trustees have voted to make no change this year. Dean John Gordon is acting president.

SHEAREE, HERMAN A., Oberlin, O., to Bridgman and Baroda, Mich. Accepts.

STEARNS, FREDERICK B., Bangor and West Bangor, Mich., to Smith Memorial Ch., Grand Rapids. Accepts.

STORRS, CHAS. L., Jr., Yale Sem., to Hillsboro Bridge, N. H. Accepts.

TURNER, WM. J., First Ch., McCook, Neb., to First Ch., Norfolk. Accepts, to begin Dec. 8.

WILSON, JOHN J., Wheaton, Kan., accepts call to Chelsea Place Ch., Kansas City.

WILSON, JOHN W., Council Bluffs, Io., accepts call to Lake Geneva. Wis.

WITHINGTON, WILFERD, graduate of State Univ., Kan., and a Y. M. C. A. worker, to Strong City. Accepts.

Ordinations and Installations

Ordinations and Installations

AVERY, OLIVER P., o. Deadwood, S. D., Nov. 14.

Sermon, Rev. W. H. Thrall; other parts, Rev.

Messrs. J. A. Solandt, Timothy Thirloway, K. W.

Powell, T. W. Spanswick, J. A. Becker, J. I. Sanford, J. B. Kettle.

CONKLE, NOBLE W., Oberlin Sem., o. Cummings and Buxton, N. D., Nov. 12 Sermon, Rev. C. H. Dickinson; other parts, Rev. Messrs. J. C. Watt, C. H. Phillips, D. G. Colp, E. G. Zellars, W. C. Hitchcock and Supts. G. J. Powell and E. H. Stickney.

Hitchcock and Supts. G. J. Powell and E. H. Stickney.

ELDRIGGE, FDWIN R., o. Shelby, Ala., Nov. 13. Sermon, Rev. T. A. Pharr; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. T. Clarke and W. O. Self.

ELKINS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, rec. minister, Wareham, Mass., Nov. 21. Sermon, Rev. Thos. Chalmers; other parts, Rev. Messrs. E. J. Ruliffson, T. D. Childs, H. L. Brickett, R. G. Woodbridge, Robt. Humphrey, G. W. Elmer. Mr. Elkin, on graduating from Harvard Divinity School, was ordained to the ministry in the Uni arian Church. After five years' service in that communion he entered the Episcopal fold, which he left in less

Continued on page 861.

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Record of the Week

Continued from page 860.1

than a year for the Congregational, joining the church in Manchester, N. H. For ten months he has ministered to the Wareham church with

church in Manchester, N. H. For ten months he has ministered to the Wareham church with much acceptance and profit.

Poole, Francis A., Barre, Vt., i. Nov. 19. Sermon, Pres. J. W. Buckham, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. E. L. Bradford, S. N. Jackson, D. H. Strong and Dr. W. S. Hazen.

Robinson, Henry W., o. Rutland, N. Y., Nov. 19. Sermon, Rev. H. A. Lawrence; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Ethan Curtis, Samuel Johnson, H. L. Pyle, W. H. Rowe, N. S. Aller.

SNOW, EVERARD W., asst. p. Walnut Ave. Ch., Roxbury, Mass., o. Nov. 21. Sermon, Pres. M. W. Jacobus, D. D.; other parts, Drs. Arthur Little, J. L. Withrow, A. H. Plumb.

Stoops, John D., o. Easthampton, Mass., Nov. 20. Sermon, Dr. F. L. Goodspeed; other parts, Rev. Messrs. R. M. Woods, Peter McMillan, John Cowan, C. H. Hamlin.

WALKER, WILLIAM S., rec. p. Chester, Mass., Nov. 20. Sermon, Rev. S. H. Woodrow; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. L. Balley, W. C. Gordon, W. M. Weeks.

Resignations

BLAKESLEE, ALLEN D., Hartland, Wis. CURTIS, GILBERT A., West Granville and Tolland, Mass.

Mass.

HARDY, JAMES W., Sedgwick, Kan.

HARRIS, J. W. (Presb.), Jamaica, Vt., on account of health. Goes South for winter.

SEWELL, B. FRANK, Lawnview Ch., Antrim, Okl. SHAW, Samuel T. (M. E.), Groveland Ch., Chowen,

MINN.
SMALL, ANDREW J, Derby, Vt.
SPARHAWK, WILLIS T., Putney, Vt. Goes to Callfornia for winter.
VINCENT, S. LUMAN, Glover, Vt.

COBB, ELISHA G , Florence, Mass., Nov. 12. ELLIS, WALTER M., Elroy, Wis., Nov. 5. WALKER, JOHN J., Yarmouth, Mass., Nov. 6.

Stated Supplies

ALLEN, FRANK H., Boston, Mass., at First Ch., North Brookfield.

North Brookfield.

HARDING, HENRY F., recently resigned at E. Machias, Me., will continue to supply there for six months, or until another pastor can be secured.

LORING, LEVI, St. Paul, Minn., at University Ave.

Ch., same city, till Mr. Moore's return from Eu-

POPE, G. STANLEY, Geddes, S. D., at Ft. Pierre during the winter, postponing field work in the Black Hills.

Churches Organized and Recognized

Barlow, N. D., rec. 19 Nov., 26 members. Gathered and in care of Rev. J. R. Beebe of New Rockford. It embraces six denominations.

Hartsfield, Ga.

Huggers, Crossland, P. O., Ga.

Golconda, Ill., 31 Oct., 38 members.

Madison Co., Io., Fellowship Church, 10 Nov., 23 members.

23 members.
MELVILLE, ALA., Mount Olive Church, 10 mem-

VELVA, N. D., 6 Oct., 10 members.

Broad, L. Payson, H. M. secretary of Kansas, with Mrs. Broad, by invitation of the executive committee and H. M. secretary of northern Calfornia, will engage in a home missionary campaign in that state, beginning in January: They will probably remain some months on the Pacific coast. This service will be rendered wholly without expense to the churches or to any H. M. Society.

out expense to the churches or to any H. M. Society.

DAVIS, WM. H., pastor of Eliot Ch., Newton, Mass., has been elected a trustee of Dartmouth College, succeeding the late Principal Bancroft of Andover.

FOSS, GEORGE A., and wife, of Wakefield, N. H., received generous gifts of money from friends and parishioners on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, Nov. 11.

HAYNES, CHAS. S., and wife, at a reception on their return to Peterboro, N. H., after their wedding trip were given about \$40.

KNOWLTON, STEPHEN, recently of Danville. Vi.

trip were given about \$40.

KNOWLTON, STRPHEN, recently of Danville, Vt. will make his home in Medway, Mass., without further pastoral charge.

MATHEWS, S. SHERBERENE, Danielson, Ct., has been granted three months' leave of absence to enable him to visit the Holy Land.

RICH, CHAS. S., having resigned from the church at Stockbridge, Mass., for reasons of health, was dismissed by council Oct. 28, and will take his family to southern California where he expects to make his home for a time. At a farewell reception, Nov. 1, he was presented with a generous sum of money. His farewell service was impress-

ive. Five young people united with the church, two children were baptized and one young man, Mr. C. H. Perry was ordained a deacon. The Y. P. S. C. E. gave Mr. Rich a handsome Bible, the American Standard edition.

SALTER, WILLIAM, pastor at Burlington, Io., for fity-five years, passed his eightieth birthday Nov. 17. The church held a special recognition service, when Dr. Salter preached his 2,019th written sermon; the junior pastor, Rev. R. L. Marsh, paid an appreciative tribute, and a little girl presented a basket containing eighty flowers, the gift of the sket containing eighty flowers, the gift of the a basket containing eignly nowers, the gift of the Sunday school. The souvenir program contained portraits of Dr. Salter in 1846 and 1896, and closed with a fine poem by Rev. Chas. E. Perkins. The Burlington Free Press voiced the universal respect and affection of the community in a notable editorial.

one coltorial.

Watson, Carex H., was given a reception by his people at First Ch., Greenfield, Mass., on his fittieth birthday. During the supper a plate was passed to Mr. Watson containing fifty silver dollars, garnished with gold quarter eagles and greenbacks, the whole amounting to more than \$70.

WILLAN, JOHN, missionary of the C. S. S. and P. Society in Clark Co., Wis., has removed from Millsville to Huron, to be nearer the bulk of his

There are two sorts of lamp chimneys: mine and the rest of them.

MACBETH.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp. MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

A Christmas Gift From LESLIE'S MONTH

Art added to good literature makes this Christmas offer interesting to everyone who reads and has a nook wherein to hang a picture. Everyone subscribing One Dollar now will receive Leslie's Monthly for 1902; the Double 25th Anniversary Number, superbly illustrated; and the Beautiful Christmas Souvenir Issue. These fourteen numbers of Leslie's Monthly will contain over 1500 pages of the brightest and best reading, over 900 illustrations, over 100 short stories, many beautiful color plates, covers in colors, a different design each month. If you mention The Congregationalist we will send, charges prepaid, this remarkable combination of literature and art together with the

Elegant 1902 rt Calendar

portraying "Popular American Actresses and Their Favorite Flower," all for \$1.00. This calendar is a fine example of American art painted especially for Leslie's Monthly by Miss Maud Stumm, the famous American water color artist. Art stores would charge 50 cents each for these calendars. They are 12½ x 10 inches, tied with silk ribbon, lithographed in twelve colors on heavy pebble plate paper.

The Anniversary Issue and Christmas Issue of Leslie's Monthly are worthy of preservation as examples of the highest point attained in artistic magazine illustration in colors and black and white.

Among the fiction and bright special articles which will appear in

Among the fiction and bright special articles which will appear in Leslic's Monthly during 1802 are products of the pens of Nansen, Zangwill, Ballington Booth, Henry van Dyke, Owen Wister, C. G. D. Roberts, Ralph Connor, Booker T. Weshington, Frank R. Stockton, Mary Wilkins, Margaret Sangster, Conan Doyle, Sienkiewicz, F. Hopkinson Smith, Ian MacLaren, Hamlin Garland, Quiller-Coueb, Bret Harte and a multitude of others.

By subscribing \$1.00 now you receive the Art Calendar and 14 numbers of Leslie's Monthly.

Specimen copy and illustrated Prospectus 10 cents, which amount will apply on your subscription sent to us, should you accept the above offer.

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LARKIN SOAPS PREMIUMS

the Larkin advertisement in The Congregationalist of Nov. 16th.

Don't miss this opportunity for economy.

Already millions of friends and users.

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A Successful Business Experience of Nearly 12 Years

More than 1000 Satisfied Investors. What more need be said of the

JOHN MULHOLLAND 6% GOLD BONDS 6%

On every \$100 invested we pay 6 per cent. per annum interest, and repay the principal in ten equal payments without reducing the interest. In other words, on a hundred dollar bond

WE PAY \$3.00 INTEREST \$10.00 PRINCIPAL

each six months for five years. Bonds are issued in amounts of \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$1,000, and up. Coupons for Principal and Interest are made payable at bank selected by purchaser in any part of the world.

OVER EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; SOLD.

Send for booklet. We have many bondholders and some may be in your locality.

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AND CLEAR OF TAXES and other expenses, secured by First Mortgages on improved Iowa and Missouri farms. We collect and remit interest and principal when due free of charge. In 22 years of business, handling over \$2,000.000, we have never leaf a dollar for a client. Write today for list of offerings.

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ARTHUR H. GODDARD, Alton, Kansas

I WISH TO BUY WESTERN LANDS

AND DEFAULTED MORTGAGES. Kansas, Nebraska and The Dakotas. S. K. HUMPHREY, 640 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The Business Outlook

The bank clearings, railroad earnings and a shortage of freight cars continue to tell the story of good business conditions throughout the country. Demand for holiday goods is beginning to assert itself and from all jobbers in all sections the re-order demand is very large. Regarding the car shortage, no relief has intervened, in fact, it is, if anything, more oppressive. Industrially, iron and steel continue to reveal the strongest conditions. Pig iron is up from 50 cents to \$1 per ton higher. and domestic consumption of iron and steel products is enormous. Unsatisfactory conditions are most propounced in the textile industry, where further cuts in prices of cotton ods have been made, resulting in the entire cotton goods trade being unsettled. As regards woolengoods, particularly heavier grades, current business is very fair. Boot and shoe factories still continue busy, so much so, in fact, that there is less than the usual between seasons' quietness. Although wheat in Chicago has only held about steady, corn and oats have shown an advancing tendency.

At one time the large gold shipments re-cently sent abroad incited fears of a flurry in money, but now that sterling exchange has weakened the best opinion is that the gold export movement has been completed and that the danger of a pinch in money has been passed. In the New York stock market quite a recovery in prices has occurred and sentiment is considerably more confident. Nevertheless, it is good opinion that from now on securities should be sold on pronounced bulges. In the Boston stock market prospects are for an increase in copper stocks and higher prices in the latter.

Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

CHANCE—CRISS—In West Antelope, N. D., Nov. 17, by Rev. E. E. Saunders, Earl J. Chance and Irene Criss. DOANE-WHITE-In Boston, Nov. 20, by Rev. C. B. Rice, Valentine Doane of Harwich and Louise C. White of Newcastle, N. H.

Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents. counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

AYER—In Hartford, Ct., Oct. 31, very suddenly, George Soule Ayer, youngest son of Rev. Charles L. Ayer of Windsor, Ct., aged 33 yrs. BRADLEY—In Plaistow, N. H., Nov. 17, Mrs. Mary W., wife of Deacon John Bradley, aged 66 yrs. CLARK—In Barre, Mass., Nov 11, Kate W., wife of Oramel Clark and daughter of the late Harding P. Woods.

LOVELAND-In Norwich, Vt., Nov. 14, John Wheatley Loveland, aged 76 yrs , 9 mos., and 26 dys.

Loveiand, aged to yrs, 9 mos, and 26 dys.

MERRILL—In Brunswick, Me, Nov. 18. Mrs. Caroline
Kent Merrill, daughter of the late Prof. Samuel Philips Newman, aged 71 yrs.

RICHARDSON—In Northboro, Mass., Nov. 17, Jane E
Hildreth, widow of Samuel S. Richardson, aged 79
yrs., 10 mos. She had been a member of the Congregational church 47 years.

Established 1859.

J. S. Waterman & Sons,

Funeral : Undertakers : and Embalmers

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en Day and Night. Telephone, Roxbury 72 or 73.

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The Value of Charcoal.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system. system.

system.
Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.
Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.
It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics, in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general heaith, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says, "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."



CLOSET

Meditations and **Prayers**

for personal and family use at The Quiet Hour. ALTAR

postpaid The Pilgrim Press, Boston, Mass.

WESTERN MORTGAGES

and FORECLOSED LANDS Bought for Cash.

CHAS. E. GIBSON, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Seven Per Cent.

Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Granby Cotton Mills of Columbia, S. C., is now offered at 106 and accrued interest. We can highly recommend this stock for safety and satisfactory interest returns. We have a number of other good investment stocks. Send for list.

Hugh MacRae & Co., Bankers,
Wilmington, North Carolina.

For Endeavorers

PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, Dec. 8-14. The Right Use of Ability. Matt. 5: 13-16.

The most impressive human group that I have ever seen or ever expect to see was that made up of the 150 distinguished men upon whom Yale, at its recent bicentennial, bestowed degrees. The ability, intellectual, moral and spiritual, represented on that platform, exceeded ordinary and even extraordinary terms of speech. But significant as was this focusing at one point of talent, the fact that in almost every case it was ability put to good use made the deepest impression. Because John Hay has negotiated treaties and Richard W. Gilder written poems and John La Farge painted pictures and Professor Gildersleeve labored to discover the niceties of Greek etymology, not merely for the sake of the joy in working and the gains that accrue to themselves, but that they might make their respective gifts of service to the world, they are now honored by a great university. This test is sure to be applied more constantly to the talents which men possess in the future than in the past.

Ability is put to good use when it helps others to do what they could not, unaided, a complish. That was Christ's way of helping men, not to do their work for them, but to show them what ought to be done and how to do it. Indeed, he went so far as to say that his disciples learning of him would do greater works than he did. Today the best work in Today the best work in the Southland for the Negroes, or in the West for the Indians, is that which helps them to get on their own feet and fight their battles in the world.

Ability is put to good use when bringing men into the possession of the best which we ourselves enjoy. And since our Christian faith is the greatest boon we have, we fail to do all we might for others when we do not put them in a way of discovering the secret of Jesus. Great ability in the pulpit sometimes stops short of just this final and best service which it might render. Friendship some times fails of its highest office because we are willing to do almost anything else for our friend except to undertake patiently and tactfully to win him to the Christian life.

Somewhere back in an early Latin textbook we remember the sentence: "They are able because they think they are able."

HORSE BUCKED. Rider Severely Hurt.

A Cincinnati man visiting in Texas, on a ranch, was thrown from a horse and so severely injured that his life was despaired of. He takes pride in telling how food saved his life. The heavy drugs given seriously injured his stomach and as he says, "It seemed I would soon have to starve in the midst of plenty. My stomach refused to digest food and I ran down from 165 to 133 pounds. When my appetite falled I was ready to give up, and it looked as though I would soon 'wink out.'

One morning the foreman's daughter brought in what she called a splendid food and it turned out to be Grape-Nuts. A little skeptical I ate it and found it was good, and just the kind of food I could keep on my stomach, which had been almost burned out by the vile drugs.

I felt that I had obtained a new lease of life, for improvement set in at once. A week later I was weighted and had gained two pounds. My weight has since steadily increased by the constant use of Grape-Nuts, and I am now better than I have been in years, as my friends will all testify.

In all kinds of athletic sports I notice I have a greater reserve force than formerly, for which I am indebted to Grape-Nuts. Taken in moderation it is the greatest food of its kind in the world, being equally well adapted to athletes and invalids." Paul Alwin Platz, 1906 Biglow Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.

I went one day into a classmate's room and saw in conspicuous letters a little card written by himself, on which were Kant's famous words: "I can because I ought." It was his It was his way of reminding himself every day that the simple fact that he was called upon to do certain things qualified him to accomplish them. So let us not think when we begin to talk about ability that we must have some talent worthy of distinctive honor from a university. Every one has more ability than he puts to use; even those who mourn because they have no talent at all probably have at least two or three done up in napkins or buried in the ground. Tremendous power resides in the money kings of the world, in the social leaders, in the great inventors and discoverers, but in every humsincere follower of Christ is far more ability for good service in the world than he dare dream of. Was it not Mr. Moody who said: "The world has yet to see what God can accomplish through a man wholly consecrated to him.

Make this meeting practical and definite. It is one of the best subjects we have had for a long while. Confess your own unused abilities, point out kindly what talents your fellow-Christians possess which are not in full employ, study the relations of Christ with his disciples to ascertain how he tested their ability and how they tested his. Define the adjective able and name a dozen men prominent before the world today to whom you think it applies in its true Christian sense. Specify things right in your own town or city which you and your fellow-Christians can do together if you will only join hand in hand.

The Church Prayer Meeting

Topic, Dec. 1-7. What Is True Catholicity? Mark 13: 24-30; Luke 9: 49, 50; Acts 15: 22-29.

Is it consistent with positiveness of conviction With effort to spread one's own beliefs? What limits has it?

[For prayer meeting editorial see page 836].

Missionary Topic: The New Power in the East. Isa. 52: 7-15; 53: 1-12.

Making Xmas Gifts

A View Point in Season

These are days in which friends are busy preparing tokens that will cement or acknowledge friend-

The Congregationalist desires to aid its readers in a very material way. By the propositions on page 828 it makes it possible for you to remember at least three persons in your acquaintance, and that at a nominal cost.

It offers to two or three friends, whom any sub scriber may designate:

- The Congregationalist for one year.
 A choice of the best and most recent fic-
- A choice of the best and most recetion.
 This paper for all the month of Dece

For further details see full announcement on page

Here is offered, then, for the regular price of a year's subscription:

(a) An opportunity to gladden a whole family with the consecutive visits of an up-to-the-century religious newspaper, supplying each member of the household with stimulating thought. It will give point to all Christian effort within and outside the church.

church.

(b) The ownership of one of the most popular of high-grade books, read and discussed in all literary circles.

(c) The privilege of sending this paper for a month into some home where the best reading is scarce, or where Congregational life and work are not fully appreciated, and where interest in them may thus be created.

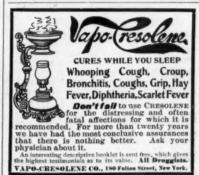
Before deciding what you will not do kindly read our full-page announcement.

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It is your opportunity.

Can you make as valuable gifts mor Yours, THE CONGREGATIONALIST, Warren P. Landers, Supt. of Circulation.

If you would like to learn how an eminent physician — a specialist on throat and lungs, and for many years resident physician in New York's greatest Hospital for Consumptives - cured his own father of Tuberculosis in the advanced stage, send your name and address to the Tincture Amäl Mfg. Co., 11 W. German St., Baltimore, Md., and receive an authorized detailed statement of the case as reported for the medical journals.





THE Estey Organ Co. of 180 Tremont Street are specially equipped for repairing pipe and reed or-gans. Many churches and Sunday schools are baving their organs repaired now so that they may b in first-class condition for Christmas services. r organ needs repairing, they can do it for you satisfactorily.

864

The South End House Asso-

The tenth annual meeting of the South End House Association, Boston, was held in the new home of the association, 20 Union Park, Monday evening. Dean Hodges of the councii presided. The officers of last year were re-elected. Mr. Robert Woods, one of the founders of the association and head of the house from its inception, read an historical sketch, showing what had been accomplished from year to year, and detailing the evolution of the settlement idea a . he and his co-laborers had tried to adapt it to the shifting conditions of Boston's South End. President Tucker of Dartmouth College, who, when a professor at Andover Seminary, led in founding the house, was present, and with his usual felicity of statement gave his reasons for gratification at the record made by the house, and the slow but steady popular acceptance of the settlement idea, which, when it first came to Boston ten years ago, was so misunderstood and dreaded by many of the old individualistic type of Christians. The new home of the house bids fair to prove a central and suitable headquarters for many years to come, in a district which year by year increases in density of population and fluidity of movement. Mr. Woods and his comrades always welcome inspection and investigation, and stand ready to advise.

Biographical

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN

Michigan was bereaved of one of its most useful, able and large-hearted citizens by the sudden death of Hon. William Chamberlain at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7, whither he had gone to attend the National Prison Congress. He was one of the prominent Congregationalists of the state and had been moderator of the State Association. He was for many years a deacon in the church at Three Oaks, was the Sunday school superintendent and was widely interested in the religious work in the state. He served for a term as a member of the Michigan House of Representatives and also in the State Senate. At the time of his death he was warden of the State Prison at Jackson.

BRV. J. J. A. T. DIXON

Another beloved father in our Congregational Israel, kev. J. J. A. T. Dixon, has recently passed away. Identified with Kansas for more than a quarter-century, able and eloquent in his prime, a conspicuous and influential leader in 1880 in the movement for constitutional prohibition, always a devoted missionary, his life record affords an inspiring example.

L. P. B.

Meetings and Events to Come

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Dec. 2, 10,30 A. M. Subject, The Sunday School as a Mediator; speaker, Dr. P. S. Moxom.

Naw York Clerical Union, United Charities Building, Dec. 2, 11 a. M. Subject, A Kipling Poem; speaker, Dr. William Hayes Ward.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MINISTERS' MEETING, Dec. 2. Subject, Pleaching the Gospel; speaker, Rev. M. L. Williston.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., MINISTERS' MEETING, Y. M. C. A. pariors, Dec. 2. Ministers' Alliance.

pariors, Dec. 2: Ministers Annauc. CLEVELAND MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION, Y. M. C. A. Building, Dec. 2, 10,30 A. M. Subject, Evangelism and the Churches; speakers. Rev. Mesers. E. T. MacMahon, H. S. Wannamaker and Dr. J. W. Bradshaw.

For Nervous Headache Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. Roberts, Waterville, Me., says: "It is of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia."

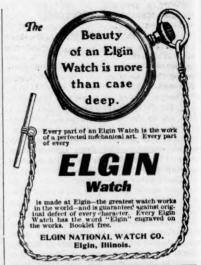


WOULD you like to have your child a picture of health, with strong limbs, bright eyes and a happy laugh? Bables brought up on Mellin's Food are noted for their beauty, size, strength and sweet dispositions.

NEW SLEEPING CAB SERVICE TO CHICAGO.— Leaving South Station, Boston, at 6 P. M., through service to Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago via Boston and Albany, New York Central and Michigan Central R. The best, quickest and safest as well as the only direct double track service from New England to these points. Send for "West Bound." A. S. Hanson, G. P. A.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & Co.'s NEW DEPARTURE.

—Messrs. Bigelow, Kennard & Co. have displayed their usual excellent taste in the new addition to their store, made by remodeling the entire second floor of their building at Washington and West Streets and devoting it to the exhibition of clocks, bronzes, pottery and kindred high-grade goods. The furnishings are of heavy mahogany and furnish an appropriate setting for the elegant goods displayed. A brond steel stad case and commodious elevator connect the new showrooms with the main stare.





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All our organs have this important feature. They are all

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We not only make the best possible instrument, but we construct it so that it shall give the best service for the longest time. Style 4405, one of our latest models, is especially desirable for chapel use.

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Two Special Bargains

The Century Dictionary

10 vols. Half morocco binding, usual price \$75 00. Slightly used, but practically new. \$50.00.

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and Topical Reading. 5 vols. Sheep binding. Usual price \$30.00. Slightly used, but practically new, \$20.00.

Order at once if you want them.

The Dilgrim Press

IT WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS OF ALL CONCERNED IF, IN CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTED BY ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS, MENTION IS MADE OF THE FACT THAT THE ADVERTISEMENT WAS SEEN IN THE CONCRECATIONALIST.



CHURCH AT MANU JOHN H. PRAY & SONS CO., CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY. PRICES. 658 WAS HINGERD ST. BOSTON.



Woman's Board Friday Meeting

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, NOV. 22

The approach of our national feast of ingathering rendered especially fitting the thoughts brought out by Mrs. D. B. O. Bourdon of Newton, who conducted the services. We may well show our gratitude in the threefold exercise of thanksgiving, thankoffering and thanksliving. As a simple way of incit-ing ourselves to praise God, Mrs. Capron suggested the enumeration of the daily blessings that surround us.

Mrs H. P. Bruce of Satara, India, detained in this country some years by family cares and now on the eve of sailing, asked for con-gratulations on her immediate return to her loved field, where there have been wonderful answers to prayer in the opening of closed doors, and where fresh interest is sure to follow the visit of the deputation. During her absence Christianity has taken a firm hold in certain stations around Satara, and she anticipates seeing a transformation in one, at least, like that of the blossoming of the rose. She commended to the loving prayers of friends here the sons and daughters whom she leaves at school and college in the home land—prayers which, as was well urged by Miss Lamson, we should ourselves help to answer by giving motherly and eisterly love and care to these and other missionary children in this country.

The name on the calendar for the day was that of Miss Mary E. Andrews of north China, who is probably just setting foot again on the shores of that land, full of faith for the future of China, although the clouds are now dark over it. Prayers were asked for her and her co laborers there.

SCROFULA, with its swollen glands, running sores, inflamed eyelids, cutaneous eruptions, yields to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OLD MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a forty-seven-day personally-conducted tour through Old Mexico and California, to leave Boston Feb. 10. Mexico and Cainornia, to leave Boston Feb. 10. The party will travel by special Fullman train of parlor, smoking, dining, sleeping, compartment and observation cars, and will visit all the principal points of interest in the land of Montezuma and on the Pacific coast. Itinerary of D. N. Bell, tourist agent, 205 Washington Street, Boston.

IMPROVING THE SUNDAY SCHOOL .- Now is the time for persons interes ed in Sunday school prog-ress to begin to consider was and means for im-proving the facilities for class and meeting rooms. The most satisfactory means for economizing floor space in churches and Suuday schools and for doubling the utility of same is found in Wilson's Rolling Partitions, which in a few moments will quietly transform a large audience-room into a dozen classrooms and as quickly transform the latter back into the former. It presents the most practical solution of the problem of grouping scholars into separate classes, without impairing or obstructing the usefulness of the main body of the room. An interesting pamphlet describing and illustrating the Wilson Partition and its simple yet marvelous working can be had free by mentioning *The Congre*gationalist in writing to James Godfrey Wilson, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

An expression of good will and endeavor to assist a young man to help himself by furthering his education cannot possibly be more opportune than at this season. The American School of Correspondence of Boston now pres nt a plan whereby any young man can secure at a nominal cost a scholarship in mechanical or electrical engineering, or me, snip in mechanical or electrical engineering, or me, chanical drawing; and in this connection they are now offering a reference library of engineering prac-ice, consisting of five splendid volumes, which will be given outright to all December recipients of their abalasation the backs are no as a to arrive olarships, the books being sent so as to arrive

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Religious Notices

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